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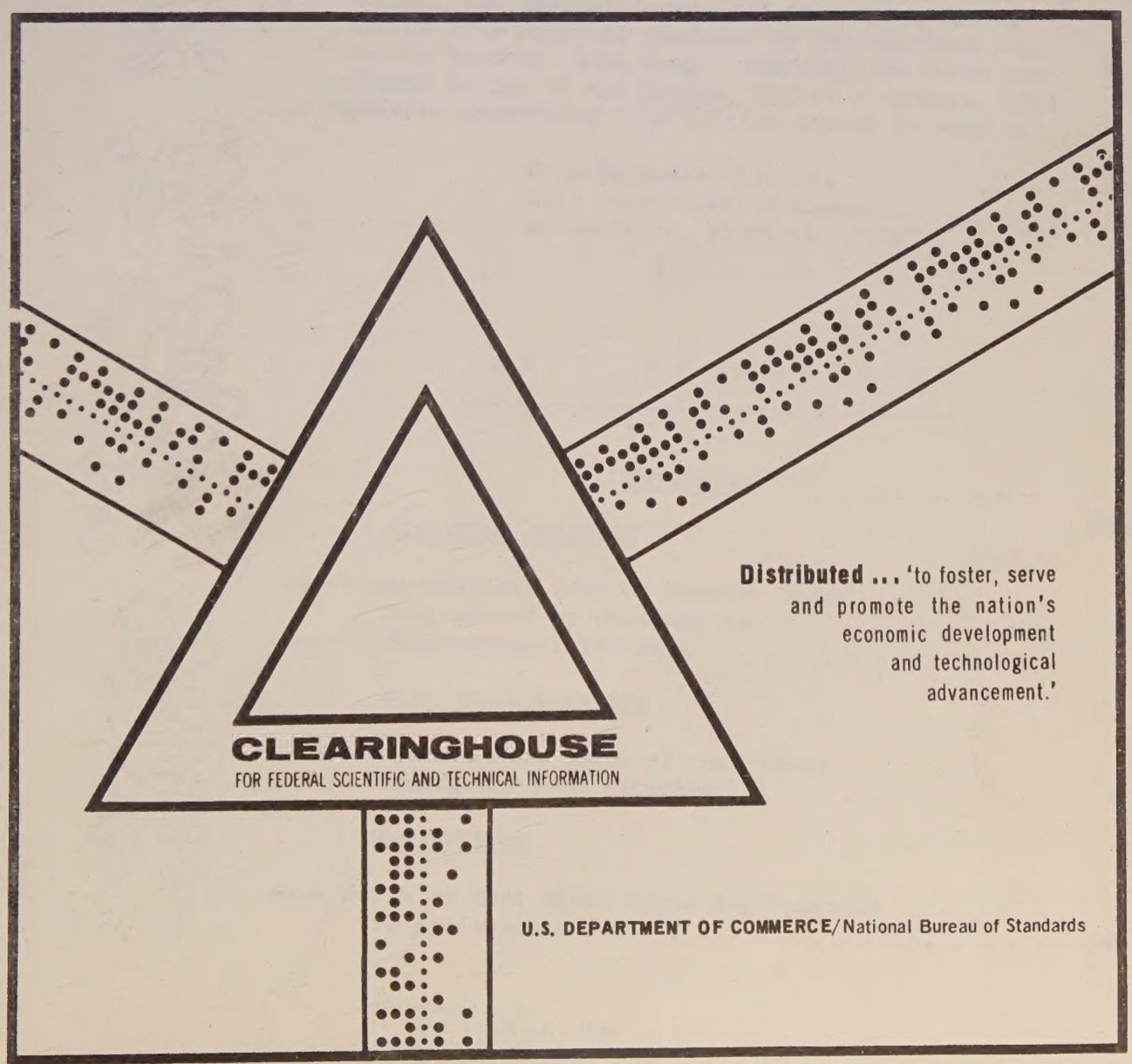
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August 31, 1970 No. 4729

****
* NATIONAL *
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RED YOUNG SOLDIERS

Red Young Soldiers Grow Up Soundly Under Nourishment by Chairman Mao's Philosophical Thinking

- investigation of red young soldiers' activities of learning philosophy in Yuhung school run by an embroidery factory of Tung'tai hsien, Kiangsu Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 22, 1970)

"Red young soldiers," a term used for primary school children, are indoctrinated by being made to study "philosophy," i.e., Mao's written works or quotations. The following article tells how this is done in a primary school run by an embroidery factory in Kiangsu Province.--SCMP Ed.

Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Liberate philosophy from the confines of the philosophers' lecture rooms and textbooks, and turn it into a sharp weapon in the hands of the masses," Yuhung school which was affiliated to Tungt'ai hsien embroidery factory organizes the red young soldiers to study and apply Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical ideas in a living way, thereby promoting revolutionization of the teenagers and children's thinking and giving an impetus to the penetrating development of the proletarian revolution in education.

Children Also Can Study Philosophy

On one occasion, a certain class of the third grade of this school held a debate on the question whether a certain red young soldier should be rated a five-good fighter: Some students held that the red young soldiers in question had not fulfilled the requirements of a five-good fighter because he scored very poor results in one of the subjects and sometimes "argued" with the teacher. Some other students held that this red young soldier conscientiously carried out study, eagerly propagated Mao Tse-tung's thought, had a warm love for manual labor, courageously put forward opinions to the teachers and classmates and, although he had scored very poor results in one subject, yet his attitude toward study was relatively good and he was basically qualified to be a five-good fighter.

These two different opinions could not be unified. At that moment, one of the red young soldiers pointed out: In judging a man, we must consider his "main orientation" and adopt the method of "dividing one into two." Although this classmate has some shortcomings, yet his main aspect is good.

Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking helped them unify their thinking.

This incident attracted the close attention by the workers' propaganda team and the school's revolutionary committee. They realized that, after studying Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking, the red young soldiers understood the truth and methods of revolution and they would succeed to the revolutionary cause when they grew up. Accordingly, they decided to start holding the activity of studying philosophy first in the three classes of the third grade.

The workers' propaganda team in this school discovered a typical case among the students: After being rated a five-good fighter, Ch'en Tsun-hua, a student of the No. 2 class of the third grade developed arrogance and complacency and gradually lagged behind in his studies. Later, his teacher got together with him to study Chairman Mao's teachings, "Divide one into two" and "Modesty helps one to go forward, whereas conceit makes one lag behind." He realized that everything in the world could be divided into two parts and, under certain conditions, the advanced and the backward would transform themselves into each other. After that, he imposed stern demands on himself and he made progress in his studies.

The workers' propaganda team and the school's revolutionary committee told this student to give an account of his experience to all students of the same grade. Many red young soldiers said: "Dividing one into two is a key which is indispensable in making revolution. We are young but we have high aspirations. We definitely must learn Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking."

After a period of practice, the school leadership promptly summed up and popularized the experience of the red young soldiers of the third grade in studying philosophy. Philosophical study groups were set up in the whole school like bamboo shoots after a spring shower.

Studying Philosophy in Connection with Practice

Vice Chairman Lin gives us this instruction: "We must study Chairman Mao's works with problems in mind, study and apply his works in a living way, combine study with practice, study first what is urgently needed so as to get quick results, and make great efforts in applying what we study." The red young soldiers of Yuhung school study and apply philosophy in close connection with practice and they study and apply it well.

Studying philosophy in close connection with current situation.

Some time ago, under the excellent current situation, some red young soldiers had their concept of class struggle weakened. In view of this question, the workers' propaganda team led the red young soldiers to study Chairman Mao's great teachings, "Never forget class struggle" and "When we look at a thing, we must examine its essence and treat its appearance merely as an usher at the threshold," thereby making them see the essence of absolute "disquiet" through the appearance of relative "quiet," and heighten their concept of class struggle.

Studying philosophy in connection with living ideas.

Bearing in mind Vice Chairman Lin's instruction that "the method of studying quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung with problems in mind is a good method of studying Mao Tse-tung's thought," they often analyzed and studied the ideas of a common nature among the red young soldiers, led the red young soldiers to study Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking and produced excellent results.

For some time, the red young soldiers' philosophical study group of the third grade began to cherish conceit in the midst of praise. The workers' propaganda team promptly led the red young soldiers to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's teaching, "In given conditions, a bad thing can lead to good results and a good thing to bad results," and helped them understand that: Every achievement we have made is a new starting point of sustained revolution. If we take the achievement as a "load" and no longer learn modestly from the workers, peasant and soldiers, we shall fall behind and come to bad results. The praise of the workers, peasants and soldiers means the greatest inspiration and spurring to us red young soldiers. We must never rest on our achievements!

Immediately after that, they placed on the table the questions existing in the philosophical study in the class, overcame their arrogance and conceit, and gave a further push to the penetrating development of the activities of philosophical study.

Studying philosophy in line with the content and activity of teaching-learning.

The teachers apply Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking in guiding the practice of teaching. While teaching lessons, they help the red young soldiers in studying philosophy.

In teaching a lesson entitled, "How S.S. Tungfeng Comes into Being," the teacher of the third grade talked about the history of struggle between the two lines in ship building and, in addition, led the red young soldiers to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's great teaching, "It is man's social being that determines his thinking. Once the correct ideas characteristic of the advanced class are grasped by the masses, these ideas turn into a material force which changes society and the whole world."

Immediately after that, he quoted numerous facts, such as the construction of the bridge over the Yangtze River, the building of the 10,000-ton hydraulic machine and the shooting of the man-made earth satellite, to help the red young soldiers deepen their understanding of this instruction of Chairman Mao and make clear the dialectical relationship between spirit and matter. The red young soldiers said: "This is a cultural lesson, as well as a living lesson of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking!"

Studying philosophy in accordance with the different ages and grades of the students.

Red young soldiers of lower grades select and read the quotations from Chairman Mao in the "three constantly-read articles," initially understanding the meaning of "one dividing into two." Red young soldiers of intermediate grades who are older and have some capabilities of reading study the quotations about methods of thinking and methods of work in the "Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung," and the brilliant philosophical ideas of "dividing one into two" and in the "three constantly-read articles." In addition to what those of the intermediate grades study, red young soldiers of the higher grades who are older and have some capabilities of reading also study in a planned manner Chairman Mao's philosophical articles, such as "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" In this way, they go from shallow to deep and from simple to complex and repeatedly study and apply the basic viewpoint of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking. They find this easy to learn, to understand, to remember and to apply.

Applying Chairman Mao's Philosophical Thinking in Analyzing Matters

Through the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking, the red young soldiers of Yuhung school take on a completely new mental outlook. Good personalities and good deeds appear continuously from among them.

Through study of philosophy, the red young soldiers cultivate the habit of analyzing problems. Formerly some red young soldiers were relatively poor in analyzing problems and easily drew an absolutely positive or absolutely negative conclusion. Now, when meeting a problem, they look at it and analyze it through the viewpoint of Chairman Mao's idea of "dividing one into two," so as to reduce blindness and heighten consciousness.

Student Yao Yu-hua was formerly known in the whole school as a "naughty boy." Other students and the teacher were prejudiced against him. Later, the teacher led all to study Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking. Many red young soldiers said: "According to Chairman Mao's teaching, we should adopt the method of dividing one into two in judging Yao Yu-hua." They analyzed his shortcomings and also pointed out his strong points of warmly loving the collective and having a warm love for manual labor. Yao Yu-hua was moved to tears when he heard this analysis of him. He thought to himself: "The classmates' analysis is very sensible. I formerly was also wrong in regarding myself as unchangeable. In the future, I must learn from my classmates. I must not fail to live up to Chairman Mao's eager hopes on us red young soldiers." After that, with the warm-hearted help of the classmates, he studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and learned the socialist cultural lessons conscientiously. He became a good student.

Through the study of philosophy, the red young soldiers established the relationship of a new type between the teachers and the students. In this school, as a result of the influence by anarchical ideas, the relations between teachers and students were relatively strained. Some students violated discipline in class but declared that the teachers "should not interfere with them." Many red young soldiers said: "What the teacher says should also be treated by the method of dividing one into two. We should obey what the teacher says if it is agreeable to Mao Tse-tung's thought. If what he says is against Mao Tse-tung's thought, we red young soldiers must resist it and criticize it. It is wrong to accept indiscriminately what the teachers says. It is also wrong to accept it wholly or to refuse it wholly." Now the teachers and students of the whole school act in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought. The red young soldiers modestly learn from their teachers, and the teachers also learn from the red young soldiers, thereby establishing a revolutionary, comradely relationship of a new type between teachers and students.

Through study of philosophy, the red young soldiers strengthened organizational discipline. One of the red young soldiers of the No. 3 class of the fourth grade said that it was "not free" for him to follow the queue to practice shooting of the basketball in a lesson of physical culture, so that he snatched the ball and played it alone. Some classmates criticized him. He retorted: "What are you? I have my freedom!" He also quarreled with them. Later, this class studied Chairman Mao's teachings about "freedom and discipline." The students unanimously realized that: In a revolutionary community, if there is only freedom and not discpline, there will not

be freedom in the end; only when revolutionary discipline is strictly observed will there be real freedom. This incident taught this student and other students of the whole class an impressive lesson.

Through the study of philosophy, the red young soldiers established the new practice of diligence and frugality.

P'an Hsiao-tung, a red young soldier of the third grade asked her mother for pocket money every day. When her mother criticized her, she replied: "I ask for only one or two cents. That is nothing excessive." The philosophical study group of this class immediately carried out "short commentary" activity to discuss the question "Is it a trifle or a serious thing to ask for pocket money?"

This made her understand that: One or two cents is a small sum. It is not much in one day, but it accumulates into a big sum in ten days. It is not a big sum if only one student is concerned, but it will make a big amount if 100 students are concerned. There are more than 900 students in the whole school. If each student asks for two cents, this will amount to 18 yuan a day. In one year, it will be more than 6,000 yuan. This money will serve a big purpose if it is used for the revolutionary cause!

After that, she never asked for pocket money again and gradually cultivated the good habit of diligence and frugality. On one occasion, her grandmother forgot to switch off the light. She got together with her grandmother to study Chairman Mao's great teaching about "practicing economy while making revolution." Her grandmother said: "Our Hsiao-tung practices economy in every place after she has studied philosophy. She seems to have changed into another person!"

Through the study of philosophy, the red young soldiers became quick-witted and imaginative and stepped up their initiative and enthusiasm in study.

One of the red young soldiers committed to memory the method of calculation and did not use his brain when he began to learn multiplication of numbers of many figures, so that he often made mistakes. After studying Chairman Mao's great teaching about "making all-out effort to find the principal contradiction," he was enlightened. He thought to himself: "Isn't the method of multiplication of numbers of many figures similar to that of multiplication of two-figure numbers? If I have mastered the method of multiplication of two-figure numbers, I can also do the multiplication of numbers of many figures!" Thereupon, he asked his teacher and some classmates to help him in repeatedly studying the multiplication of two-figure numbers and mastering the operation. He learned many other things by analogy. Eventually, he mastered the law of multiplication of numbers of many figures, and scored excellent results.

The red young soldiers said: "Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking is a key, which can be applied to anything!"

Learning Things from Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "In order to have a real grasp of Marxism, one must learn it not only from books, but mainly through class struggle, through practical work and close contact with the masses of workers and peasants." The red young soldiers of Yuhung school run by Tungt'ai hsien embroidery factory firmly remember this teaching of Chairman Mao's and constantly regard the workers, peasants and soldiers as their best teachers. This is the method they adopt:

They ask the workers, peasants and soldiers to tell about their experience of studying and applying philosophy.

On one occasion, they asked Comrade Yang Wan-lin, a worker of the embroidery factory and a communist, to tell about his experience in studying and applying in a living way Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking in the "three constantly-read articles." Comrade Yang Wan-lin has a serious gastric ulcer. The leadership of the factory asked him to take a rest, but he insisted on working selflessly with dogged revolutionary perseverance. He said: "We must adopt the viewpoint of dividing one into two toward 'death.' To die for the people and for the revolutionary cause is heavier than Mount Tai; it means happiness. To die for the exploiting classes is lighter than a feather; it means shame."

The red young soldiers were deeply moved at hearing this. Chairman Mao's teachings about the revolutionary outlook on life and death began to take root in the minds of some students.

One of the red young soldiers was playing one day in the street when he saw a car running toward a child whose back was toward the car so that he did not notice the car coming. At this crucial moment, this red young soldier recalled Chairman Mao's great teaching, "When we die for the people it is a worthy death," he immediately dashed forward and saved this child. He was praised by the passers-by.

The workers' propaganda team and the school's revolutionary committee often led the red young soldiers to go out of the school to join in the three fiery great revolutionary movements and to learn modestly from the workers, peasants and soldiers. When the red young soldiers of the fourth grade learned Chairman Mao's great teachings about the relationship between the internal factor and the external factor, the teachers explained the question in many ways and quoted innumerable examples. But some of them still could not understand and apply these teachings.

Later, they came to participate in labor in the countryside. They saw a plot of field where the cotton seedlings did not grow evenly. The poor and lower-middle peasants told them: "There are many reasons why the cotton seedlings grow well or poorly in the field. One of the very important reasons is the seeds themselves. This is the 'internal factor.' The seeds may be very good, but because of the difference in soil and fertilization,

they differ in their growth. This is the 'external factor.' Therefore, in order to make the external factor play its role through the internal factor, we must select fine seeds, improve the soil, apply fertilizer rationally, strengthen management. In this way, the crops will grow well."

What the poor and lower-middle peasants said made the red young soldiers understand the relationship between the internal factor and the external factor. They said: "The poor and lower-middle peasants are our good teachers in the study of philosophy!"

- Reporting Group of Tungt'ai Hsien Revolutionary Committee, Educational Revolutionary Group of Tungt'ai Hsien Revolutionary Committee, and Tungt'ai Hsien Red Guards' Congress

* * *

MASS INDOCTRINATION

We Must Have A Real Grasp of the "Three Constantly Read Articles"

- Experience in organizing commune members to study well and apply well the "three constantly read articles"

by

Peich'angli Production Team, Tengch'ing Production Brigade, Chiahsing Hsien, Chekiang

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 19, 1970)

(NCNA) There are 23 households and 108 people in our production team. During the great proletarian cultural revolution the poor and lower-middle peasants and the masses of commune members responded with a profound proletarian feeling of boundless loyalty to great leader Chairman Mao and the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought to Vice Chairman Lin's call "Study the 'three constantly read articles' as a motto," learned from the PLA in a big way, studied the "three constantly read articles" everyday with the fundamental question of transformation of the world outlook in mind, and applied the "three constantly read articles" in every matter. This discussion and application of the "three constantly read articles" by everybody effectively promoted the ideological revolutionization of the cadres.

How did we organize the commune members to study the "three constantly read articles" well? In this connection we have gained some experience from our practice.

How To Persevere in the Study of the "Three Constantly Read Articles" During Busy Farming Season?

We set up a system of study in the production team in order to study and apply well the "three constantly read articles." But when the major busy season came to the countryside some commune members thought it "difficult to persevere in studies when it is busy." As a result they often failed to persevere in the normal system of study.

What can we do about it then? This is how we handled it:

1. Arousing the feeling to grasp the studies firmly.

Perseverance in studying the "three constantly read articles" is not a simple method of study, it is a profound experience of boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao and boundless loyalty to Mao Tse-tung's thought of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members. The boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao, the boundless worship of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the boundless love for the "three constantly read articles" are the

fundamental guarantee for the perseverance in the study of the "three constantly read articles." Therefore before we organized the masses to study the "three constantly read articles" we organized them to study Vice Chairman Lin's scientific writings on Mao Tse-tung's thought and the "three constantly read articles." Then we invited poor peasants to recall past bitterness and think about the present sweetness so as to further arouse everybody's profound proletarian feeling toward Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought, and the "three constantly read articles." Everybody said excitedly: "Chairman Mao is the great savior of the poor and lower-middle peasants, a guide of the revolutionary people. The 'three constantly read articles' are a beacon on the revolutionary road and the living study and living application of the 'three constantly read articles' is a necessity in revolution.

Female commune member Hou Yü-pao, a poor peasant, consciously considered the "three constantly read articles" the source of power and spiritual nourishment. She made use of her spare time in the morning, at noon and in the evening to study. She said: "We must not forget the study of the 'three constantly read articles' no matter how busy we get."

2. Elevation of understanding to persevere in study.

Analyses show that the cause of the living idea, "it is difficult to persevere in studies when it is busy," is the failure to put the relation between revolution and production in the correct perspective and failure to see the commanding role of revolution in production. So we promptly organized everybody to study Chairman Mao's great teaching "Politics is the commander and the soul" and Vice Chairman Lin's important relevant instructions and repudiate renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist black trash such as "politics is to be implemented in work" and "good production means good politics" so as to enable everybody to put the relation of politics commanding work into the correct perspective and invigorate their enthusiasm in persevering in the study of the "three constantly read articles."

Everybody realized: When the production tasks are heavy we must rely upon proletarian politics to push them forward. When we do not know which way to follow we must rely upon the brilliant "three constantly read articles" to lead the way or we shall lose our direction in the storm and our orientation in revolution and production. If we see only the materialistic aspect without seeing the human aspect and grasp only the former without grasping the latter, we shall be like pulling a cart without watching where we are going. The faster we run the more we shall deviate from the path. In this way everybody consciously strove not to slacken the study of the "three constantly read articles" even when work load was heavy.

3. Rational arrangements to guarantee study.

In order to make rational arrangements concerning time, location and contents for the study of the "three constantly read articles" with consideration given to the time and locality elements on the basis of strengthening the commune members' ideological feeling for the study of the "three

constantly read articles" and elevating their consciousness in studying the "three constantly read articles," we adopted the following methods:

a. Perseverance in the normal operation of "May 7" political night schools. We grasped the several fundamental viewpoints of the "three constantly read articles" and studied them repeatedly, discussed them repeatedly and grasped their meaning word by word and sentence by sentence.

b. Perseverance in studying, discussing, applying and developing revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in the field. We solved one problem among living ideas every time we learned one viewpoint in the "three constantly-read articles" and repudiated one of Liu Shao-ch'i's black arguments every time we held one discussion and application meeting. Such discussion and application meetings in the field are always prompt, flexible, vivid, to the point and effective.

c. Perseverance in holding discussion and application meetings well for the special topics of "three constantly read articles." We grasp a fundamental viewpoint in the "three constantly read articles" and select one or two advanced exemplary deeds in it to be studied and discussed in detail. This method takes little time and can make the contents concise and easy to remember; therefore it brings about great results.

d. Perseverance in the combination of individual study and group study. We promote the conscious revolutionary spirit. We make rational arrangements for house work when we have difficulties in group study and fully utilize rest hours to engage in individual study of the "three constantly read articles."

e. Full development of the human factor. We let political work permeate throughout the entire course of production, urge the commune members to work hard and skillfully, fulfill their production ahead of schedule, actively take part in activities for the study, discussion and application of the "three constantly read articles."

How To Organize Illiterate Commune Members To Study

The commune members' desire to have a real grasp of the "three constantly read articles" was very strong. But some of the commune members who lacked culture became very anxious because they could not write and could not read the "three constantly read articles."

We adopted the following four methods in dealing with this situation.

1. Establishment of models to strengthen the confidence.

Most of the illiterate commune members were poor and lower-middle peasants with a profound proletarian feeling toward Chairman Mao and very desirous of having a real grasp of the "three constantly read articles." But some of them lacked confidence in studying the "three constantly read

articles" well because they did not have culture. Thus we grasped the living idea and established models to help everybody increase their courage in overcoming difficulties and establish confidence in studying and applying well the "three constantly read articles."

Old poor peasant Chang Hsing-pao, who suffered much during the old days and hated the old society deeply, zealously studied the "three constantly read articles." As she did not have culture she asked other people to help her study word by word and sentence by sentence and took notes painstakingly. In the face of heavy house work she spared no efforts in making time to study, write and practice diligently. She recited quotations in the field and copied quotations during rest periods. We grasped this model and let her introduce her advanced experience in the living study and living application of the "three constantly read articles" at discussion and application meetings in the production team so as to establish confidence in everybody in overcoming difficulties and studying well the "three constantly read articles."

2. Studying the pithy sayings well and combining study with application.

We organize illiterate commune members to study well the pithy sayings and fundamental viewpoints in the "three constantly read articles" by making them study and apply repeatedly, proceed from reality, study what they do, apply and deepen every point which they have grasped, and learn profoundly, thoroughly and gradually.

Blind old poor peasant Wang Hsing-pao had the greatest difficulty in studying the "three constantly read articles"; but with the help of everybody and by using her will power, ears and memory, she examined herself with the sayings, studied and applied repeatedly. Now she remembers many epigrams in the "three constantly read articles" by heart.

3. Strengthening assistance and mutual help during study.

In the living study and living application of the "three constantly read articles" we organize the active elements and part of the intellectual youths to form "one helping one" pairs with commune members of lower cultural levels to develop activities of mutual help. Instructors take the initiative to deliver the treasure book to the households and teach the members of the households. They select three shining examples out of the "three constantly read articles" and give them detailed explanation. This deepened the illiterate commune members' understanding of the contents of the "three constantly read articles."

How To Guide the Commune Members To Pay Special Attention to "Application"?

In the course of organizing the commune members to study the "three constantly read articles" we profoundly realized this: To have a real grasp of the "three constantly read articles" we must pay special attention to

"application," energetically struggle against "self-interest," give prominence to "public interest" and make revolution deep in the soul. Therefore we pay special attention to guiding the commune members to expose their own "self-interest" and struggle against "self-interest" voluntarily.

The following are methods we adopted in this respect:

1. Helping the commune members to put the relation between disclosing "self-interest" and struggling against "self-interest" in the correct perspective.

We found that some of the commune members did not do enough in the disclosure of "self-interest." They had these living ideas: We can struggle against self-interests as soon as they emerge, so there is no need to confess about them. People might pound upon our faults when we confess our self-interest, therefore it is better not to do so. If we confess our "self-interests" we will have to struggle against "self-interests" and struggling against "self-interests" hurts, therefore it is better not to make confessions.

Accordingly, we helped commune members who harbored such living ideas to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and put the relation between confessing "self-interest" and struggling against "self-interest" in the correct perspective so as to make them realize: Confession of "self-interest" is for the sake of discovering the "dust" hidden deep in our thinking by using the "three constantly read article" as a mirror and raising aloft the "three constantly read articles" as an iron broom of "public interest" to sweep away ideological "dust." The relation between the confession of "self-interest" and struggling against "self-interest" is like that between the target and the arrow. When the target is made clear the arrow can be shot accurately. By the same token the more thoroughly we confess our "self-interest" the more thoroughly we shall be able to struggle against "self-interest." However, if we struggle against "self-interest" with "self-interest" covered up, we are like shooting arrows at a covered target at random. We shall never be able to hit the bull's eye. After understanding the relation between confessing "self-interest" and struggling against "self-interest" the commune members' consciousness in confessing "self-interest" was generally heightened and those people mentioned above who had certain living ideas also became bold in confessing their "self-interest."

2. Overcoming "fear" and establishing "courage."

When commune member Ku Hsiao-lin learned in the market that the price of ginger was high he once thought of making some money by planting some ginger in his private plot. Later he realized the idea of "making some money" was the result of poisoning by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's poison of "money in command." He thought of confessing this "self-interest" but was afraid of losing face.

Upon discovering this situation we promptly organized the commune members to repudiate energetically in a discussion and application meeting Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist black trash, uncovered the crimes of "self-interest," discussed the peril of "self-interest," explained that there was nothing to be afraid of about confessing "self-interest" and struggling against "self-interest" and that what was really to be afraid of was the retaining of Liu Shao-ch'i's remnant poison in the head, and told them about the truth of daring to struggle against self-interest meant daring to make revolution.

As a result Ku Hsiao-lin threw away his "fear" and acquired his "courage." In the discussion and application meeting he opened his secret box and took the initiative to confess about his "self-interest" and impure idea of thinking of making some money. In this way he promoted his ideological revolutionization.

3. Actively encouraging those who dare to confess "self-interest."

One day when intellectual youth Hsüeh Yüeh-hua was out to a nearby small town to pick chicken droppings from the streets with the poor and lower-middle peasants, she was afraid of losing face if she should be seen by acquaintances; so she had a commune member carry the basket. Later she discovered that this act was the result of her not having her bourgeois ideas reformed well. But thinking about the fact that she had already made a step forward in ideological revolutionization under the education of the poor and lower-middle peasants since she came to the countryside a year ago, she thought other people might fail to see her progress if she confessed this "self-interest." So she decided to correct herself secretly. However, after a violent ideological struggle she finally confessed her "self-interest." As a result everybody said she actually made more progress because she dared to confess "self-interest" and struggle against "self-interest." After being encouraged by the commune members Hsüeh made even greater efforts to temper herself in the three great revolutionary struggles and the poor and lower-middle peasants praised her as the "iron girl in the team."

How To Organize the Commune Members To Hold Discussion and Application Meetings Well?

To help the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members study and apply well the "three constantly read articles" we regularly held meetings for the discussion and application of the "three constantly read articles," in which everybody helped the struggler against self-interest as well as the discusser and applier. This brought about good results.

However, at the beginning some of the commune members thought "We have finished with studying and applying, it does not matter much whether we discuss it or not" as soon as they heard about attending meetings for the discussion and application of the "three constantly read articles." Some of the commune members thought "our cultural level is low and do not know much about theories, we cannot discuss well."

The methods we adopted to deal with such living ideas are as follows:

1. Elevating the understanding and assuming a correct attitude.

We organized everybody to study Vice Chairman Lin's instructions of paying special attention to application when studying Chairman Mao's works to make everybody realize: We must apply the "three constantly read articles" after we have studied them, but after application we must still discuss them.

"Discussion" is a continuation of application, a deepening of "study," and a consolidation and elevation of "study" and "application." Discussion, application, summing up, exchanging experience and studying of the "three constantly read articles" and the systematizing of experience deepens the understanding, makes our action more conscious, and enables us to understand the "three constantly read articles" even more profoundly.

In the meantime, the process of discussion and application is also a process of using the "three constantly read articles" to destroy "self-interest" and establish "public interest." Constant discussion and constant application can enable us to maintain our alertness in destroying "self-interest" and our enthusiasm in establishing "public interest." Therefore we must discuss and apply after study and we are also obliged to discuss and apply.

2. Elevating the standards and aiming high.

Young commune member Ku Shih-jung had a mediocre way of thinking in the past. He thought his standards of "three constantly read articles" study was "about high enough." Although it was lower than those who studied well, but it was probably a little higher than those who did not study well. "When we keep quiet, nobody knows anything, but once I open my mouth they set a high standard"; therefore he was unwilling to discuss and apply. So we used Chairman Mao's teaching of "Going all out and aiming high" to guide him in heightening his standards of study and imposing strict requirements on himself. Later he self-consciously took part in discussion and application, confessed "self-interest" and struggled against "self-interest" before other people. Everybody then called him a "five-good commune member."

3. Establishing models well to push others forward.

Some commune members said their "cultural level is low and know little about theories" therefore they did not want to study. Thus we follow Chairman Mao's teaching "We must grasp the models well" and regularly organized commune members and cadres who studied profoundly, applied in a living manner and did a good job in discussing to take the lead in discussing and applying to promote everybody's self-consciousness. Female commune member Hsieh Chan-pao did not have any culture, but, with a boundlessly profound feeling toward the "three constantly read articles," she studied one viewpoint with one problem in mind and every time she learned a viewpoint she repudiated "self-interest" once and established "public interest"

once. She also often discussed and applied at discussion and application meetings. Her example heightened the enthusiasm of other commune members of low cultural level in attending discussion and application meetings.

4. Preparing before meeting and summing up after meeting.

In order to discuss well and obtain great results in meetings for the discussion and application of the "three constantly read articles" we actively helped those who were to discuss and apply with their preparations before the meeting: In other words we used the criteria of "totally" and "thoroughly" and the three shining examples in the "three constantly read articles" to help those who were to discuss and apply to examine and confirm the achievements and grasp the great results in ideological revolutionization during one period of time. Summing up after meetings: This is to say we conducted mass criticism which centered mainly around extolling and confirmation of things good but also pointed out problems which existed so as to cultivate and elevate the standards of discussion and application gradually. Preparations before meetings and summing up after meetings enabled everybody to overcome "difficulties," throw away "fear" and engage in discussion and application boldly.

How Do the Cadres Lead the Masses in the Living Study and Living Application of the "Three Constantly Read Articles"?

1. Fully recognizing the importance of the cadre's role of leadership.

Chairman Mao taught us: After the political line has been decided upon, the determining factor is the cadres." We realized profoundly: Living study and living application of the "three constantly read articles" means destroying "self-interest," fostering devotion to "public interest," and realizing ideological revolutionization. To lead the masses to continue the revolution incessantly, the key lies in leadership. Therefore the cadres in our production team persevere in studying, discussing, destroying "self-interest" and establishing "public interest" before the masses no matter how busy or short of time they are.

2. Leading the masses to do a good job in the "three points" first.

In the study of the "three constantly read articles," destroying of "self-interest," fostering of devotion to "public interest," and realization of ideological revolutionization we can do a good job in revolutionization only when we pay special attention to the line and orientation. In the course of leading the masses to study the "three constantly read articles" we must do a good job in the three key areas of planning of cultivation, distribution of income and sale of products which have an important bearing on the orientation of rural development, so as to develop the collective economy along the road of socialism! We can have a clear target for the

struggle against self-interest and the repudiation of revisionism, destroy energetically and build correctly only when we have a correct orientation.

3. Following the situation closely, uncovering contradictions and correcting them.

Chairman Mao taught us: "During the development of a movement new things keep developing in front; new things continue to emerge incessantly." We can lead the masses to attain new levels of study in the new situation only by constantly making new demands on them to continue the revolution. To follow the situation closely means to follow Chairman Mao's series of latest instructions closely, closely observe the new trends in class struggle at home and abroad, and energetically grasp the new problems and living ideas which emerge in the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation. To make new demands means to admit contradictions, uncover contradictions, look for gaps in ideological revolutionization, formulate measures for the continuation of the revolution and advance on the road of revolution.

During the time of distribution of spring grains this year great leader Chairman Mao issued a solemn statement: "People of the world unite to defeat US aggressors and all the lackeys!" So we follow closely Chairman Mao's latest instructions. During the course of mobilizing the masses to distribute spring grains we led them to look for the gap in the implementation of Chairman Mao's great guideline of "preparing for war, preparing for famine and doing everything for the people," and think about how to make greater contribution to the further support of the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed peoples in the world. In this way we further mobilized the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses who supported socialist construction and world revolution with action.

4. Remaining as good pupils, continuing the revolution and advancing incessantly.

Leaders can lead the masses to study well the "three constantly read articles" only by putting themselves among the masses, remaining pupils of the masses and incessantly absorbing political nourishment of the continuation of the revolution from the masses. The cadres must self-consciously study, perform manual labor, struggle against "self-interest," carry out discussion and application, and repudiate the bourgeoisie together with the commune members to promote ideological revolutionization and lead the commune members to follow the road of socialism resolutely. The poor and lower-middle peasants encouraged us: "The cadres always go before us in destroying 'self-interest,' fostering devotion to 'public interest,' making line struggle and performing productive labor. With such leaders to lead us, we shall definitely be able to have a real grasp of the 'three constantly read articles.'"

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AGRICULTURE

Area North of Huai River Makes Big Progress in Agriculture

(NCNA-English Nanking, Aug. 22, 1970)

agriculture in the area north of huai river in kiangsu province, east china, is making big progress. the mass movement "in agriculture, learn from tachai" has swept the area and grain and cotton output has increased for a number of years running. this year's summer harvest was excellent on wide areas and the autumn crops promise an even better harvest than last year's.

located in the lower reaches of the huai river, this area includes the hsuchou and huaiyin administrative regions and part of the yencheng administrative region. it has half as much farmland as the whole of kiangsu province. the area suffered from floods, water-logging, drought, sandstorm, alkalinity and other problems before liberation and the labouring people were miserable under the rule of the koumintang reactionaries. in response to chairman mao's great call "the huai river must be harnessed", the cadres and revolutionary masses after liberation built major water conservancy projects including the north kiangsu main irrigation canal and a man-made river named "hsinyi river". this freed the area in general from the danger of floods, decreased the amount of water-logging and promoted production.

the cadres and masses during the great proletarian cultural revolution, have studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way, persevered in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and criticized the revisionist trash pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in the area. they have deepened their mass movement to learn from tachai and strengthened their determination to end the backwardness in agriculture by their own efforts. although it has the poorest natural conditions in northern kiangsu province, hsiangshui county has displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in building water conservancy projects. they dug 300 kilometres of main drainage and irrigation canals in the past three years and more, repaired and built 50-kilometres of dykes, built 55 electric pumping stations and bought more than 250 diesel engines. this has brought 10,000 hectares of arid land under irrigation and turned 6,600 hectares of barren alkaline land into rice fields. grain output in 1969 was double that of 1965.

the houhsing brigade of hsinyi county has low-lying land and often suffered as a result of excessive rainfall. they used to grow only one crop a year which needed little irrigation and output was low. some people doubted that things could be improved. the brigade's party branch has led the cadres and masses during the great proletarian cultural revolution in repeatedly studying chairman mao's brilliant article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". they made up their minds to turn the arid land into paddy fields by building irrigation projects. after several years of hard work the acreage of paddy fields was expanded and grain output has constantly increased. per hectare grain yield jumped from 1.18 tons in 1964 to 6.17 tons in 1969.

most of the land in the kangyao brigade of the tahsin commune of hsuchien county was poor soil with a hard crust. after its establishment, the revolutionary committee of the

brigade led the masses in learning from the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle of tachai's poor and lower-middle peasants and organized shock forces to struggle to improve the crusted soil. this soil was frozen together with ice and snow and became as hard as rock in the depth of winter. the commune members and cadres never yielded before difficulties. relying entirely on their own efforts, they fought hard several winters and springs, dug over 150 drainage and irrigation ditches and built more than 2,000 bridges and culverts. thus over 66 hectares of poor soil subject to drought and waterlogging were turned into farmland with drainage and irrigation facilities and give high and stable yields. the brigade's average grain output rose to 5.7 tons per hectare in 1969, ending the backwardness of the brigade.

the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee and the party organizations and the revolutionary committees at all levels in the area north of the huai river summed up and popularized the experience of units outstanding in fighting hard to transform nature. over 300 pace-setters in learning from tachai have emerged since last year in the huaiyin administrative region, stimulating revolution and production throughout the area.

this movement over the past few years has brought a rapid increase in farmland capital construction in this area north of the huai river. the huaiyin administrative region built approximately one and a half times as many electric pumping stations last year as had previously been built after liberation. the farm acreage giving stable, high yields irrespective of drought or waterlogging is now more than 26,660 hectares, accounting for one-third of the region's total farm acreages. the masses of the hsuchou administrative region have built over 160 small electric pumping stations since last winter by relying on themselves. these and other water conservancy facilities have expanded the farmland giving stable, high yields irrespective of drought or waterlogging by 70,000 hectares.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CAMBODIA

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Meets Chairman Arafat's Special Envoy Hosni Younes

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, today met hosni younes, special envoy of yasser arafat, chairman of the palestine liberation organization executive committee, chairman of the central committee of the palestine liberation organization and official spokesman of the palestine national liberation movement (al fateh).

present on the occasion was hamdi mahmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking.

samdech norodom sihanouk had a cordial and friendly conversation with hosni younes and hamdi mahmoud.

Minister of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Holds Press Conference on Release of Western Journalists

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1970)

thiounn prasith, minister in charge of the coordination of the efforts of struggle for national liberation of the royal government of national union of cambodia, at a press conference here today announced that the royal government has decided to release four western journalists taken prisoner on the battlefield by the cambodian national liberation army.

minister thiounn prasith pointed out: all genuine journalists taken prisoner by the cambodian national liberation army will be treated humanly in conformity with the spirit of the political programme of the nationat united front of kampuchea. in spite of this, some journalists have adopted an incorrect attitude toward our government and especially toward our head of state. this attitude does them no good but harm.

minister thiounn prasith said: i wish to avail myself of this opportunity to point out in explicit terms that the n.u.f.k., the royal government of national union and the national liberation army cannot be held responsible for all foreign journalists missing in cambodia. i want to draw once again your attention to the criminal manoeuvres of the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh clique which has caused these cases of missing and then shifted the responsibilities to us to discredit the struggle of the khmer people.

CHINA AND JAPAN

China-Japan Friendship Association Greets "Asian Women's Conference against Aggression and Discrimination"

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1970)

the "asian women's conference against aggression and discrimination" sponsored by noted japanese woman critic yoko matsuoka and others opened in tokyo today. the china-japan friendship association yesterday sent a message to yoko matsuoka and, through her, to extend greetings to the conference. the message reads:

on the occasion of the convening of the "asian women's conference against aggression and discrimination", we extend to you our warm congratulations.

after the second world war, u.s. imperialism has stubbornly pursued a policy of aggression and war and has committed all kinds of evil. in the past more than 20 years. u.s. imperialism has actively fostered japanese militarism as its tool for aggression in asia. recently, while u.s. imperialism was expanding its war of aggression in indo-china, the u.s.-japan military alliance has also been expanded and escalated. the frantic aggression by u.s. imperialism has aroused firm resistance from the people of various countries and a new upsurge in the struggle against u.s. imperialism is emerging throughout the world. the struggle of the people of asia, including the japanese people, against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries is daily developing. under this situation, your convening of the asian women's conference, integrating the women's vital question of opposing discrimination with the political struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, is of very great significance.

women make up half of the population and are a great force. the chinese people express firm support for your conference and are convinced that your conference will make positive contribution to the common struggle of the asian people.

people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation

long live the militant friendship of the people of asian countries exclamation

may the conference be crowned with success exclamation

Hisao Kuroda, Leader of Delegation of Activists of Japanese Socialist Party, Makes Statement in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1970)

hisao kuroda, leader of the delegation of the activists of the japanese socialist party, made the following statement on august 20 in peking:

during our current visit on invitation to your vigorous country which has won victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the delegation of the activists of the japanese socialist party has received from personages of all circles welcome and hospitality which are full of militant friendship, and we express our heartfelt thanks for this.

not long ago, the joint communique of the governments of china and korea and the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples were published in succession and a powerful united front was formed in the whole of asia aimed at defeating u.s. imperialism.

the peoples in this united front regard the struggle against japanese militarism as an important component of the task of the united front and are determined to strengthen this struggle.

the japanese people are launching a mass struggle against u.s. imperialism and the revived japanese militarism. this struggle is linked with the struggle waged by the asian peoples against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism. it is out of this understanding that we have come to visit your country and therefore this visit is of very important significance.

chairman mao issued the solemn statement on may 20, 1970, calling on the people of the world to unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs. we warmly support the statement.

we are now engaged in a struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackey, the reactionary sato clique, which has revived militarism. they have extended the u.s.-japan military alliance into a military alliance of u.s.-japan-chiang kai-shek clique-pak jung hi clique for the aggression in asia and stepped up the policy of hostility against china. the people of japan and china who are linked together with militant friendship must further strengthen their unity so as to defeat u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs.

the miyamoto revisionist clique of the communist party of japan alleges that japanese militarism is still not revived yet, thus helping the u.s. and japanese reactionaries objectively. therefore, in order to really carry on the struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, one cannot but wage struggle against the miyamoto revisionist clique. at the same time, in view of the attitude adopted by soviet social-imperialism on the cambodian and middle east questions, it is impossible to really carry on the struggle against u.s. imperialism unless a struggle is launched against soviet social-imperialism.

if we don't wage struggle against these four enemies, we cannot defeat the main force of aggression and war, u.s. imperialism, the most ferocious enemy of the people of the world, and japanese militarism backed by u.s. imperialism.

at the same time, we hold that to wage struggle from this stand is the genuine and effective way to promote the movement for japan-china friendship.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Acting President of Mauritania Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Aug. 20, 1970)

sidi mohamed diagana, acting president of the islamic republic of mauritania and minister of industrialization and mining, received feng yu-chiu, chinese ambassador to mauritania, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him today.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Ambassador Ngo Thuyen at Forum He Holds Describes Tremendous Achievements Scored by Democratic Republic of Vietnam Since Its Founding Twenty-five Years Ago

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1970)

the 25th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam falls on september 2, 1970. on the eve of this brilliant festival, ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, held a forum today at which he described the tremendous achievements scored by the democratic republic of viet nam since its founding 25 years ago and the great victories won by the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

present at the forum on invitation were chen chu, a leading member of the information department, and yang kung-su, a leading member of the department of asian affairs, under the ministry of foreign affairs, and representatives of journalistic departments in peking.

referring to the excellent situation of the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, ambassador ngo thuyen said: the vietnamese people are persevering in their fight and making efforts to carry out president ho chi minh's will, in their determination to completely defeat the u.s. aggressors.

the ambassador pointed out: u.s. imperialism instigated the reactionary coup d'etat in cambodia on march 18, 1970, further expanding the war of aggression against indo-china, and the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation has entered a new stage of development.

in the new situation, he said, the vietnamese people, with an anti-imperialist revolutionary tradition and experience in heroic struggle, are determined to closely coordinate, unite and fight together with the fraternal peoples of laos and cambodia, and launch fierce attacks; they will surely be able to defeat the u.s. imperialist aggressors and achieve national independence and liberty for the three peoples.

the ambassador extended heartfelt thanks to respected and beloved chairman mao, the chinese communist party and the fraternal chinese people for the timely and enormous aid

given to the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the forum proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. the chinese comrades present said: the great victory won by the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is a tremendous inspiration and support to the revolutionary struggles of the chinese people and other peoples of the world. the chinese people are determined to follow their great leader chairman mao's teachings and unite, fight and triumph together with the fraternal vietnamese people, as they have always done.

CHINA AND RUMANIA

Chinese Party and Government Leaders Send Message of Greetings to Rumanian Party and Government Leaders

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1970)

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, comrade lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the communist party of rumania and president of the state council of the rumanian socialist republic, and comrade ion gheorghe maurer, chairman of the council of ministers of the rumanian socialist republic, warmly greeting the 26th anniversary of the liberation of rumania. the text of the message reads in full as follows:

bucharest

comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the communist party of rumania and president of the state council of the rumanian socialist republic

comrade ion gheorghe maurer, chairman of the council of ministers of the rumanian socialist republic:

on behalf of the communist party of china, the chinese government and the chinese people, we extend warm greetings to the communist party of rumania, the rumanian government and the rumanian people on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the liberation of rumania.

twentysix years ago, the rumanian people, under the leadership of the rumanian communist party, staged the glorious "august 23" armed uprising, overthrew the reactionary rule of ion antonescu and made their contribution to the anti-fascist struggle. since the liberation, the industrious and heroic rumanian people have achieved tremendous successes in the cause of building their motherland by persistently maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in their own hands and relying on their own efforts. defying brute force, the rumanian people have resolutely opposed foreign control, intervention and threat of aggression and bravely defended their national independence and state sovereignty. not long ago, rumania suffered from unprecedentedly serious floods. the people of all nationalities in rumania, united as one, have carried out a stubborn struggle, overcome numerous difficulties

and achieved major victories in fighting the floods and in the work of rehabilitation. the chinese people rejoice very much at the victories scored by the fraternal rumanian people in their cause of building and defending their motherland and wholeheartedly wish the rumanian people new and greater successes in the future.

in their protracted revolutionary struggles, the peoples of china and rumania have always sympathized with and supported each other and have established a profound friendship on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. we are glad to see that over the recent years the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties and two countries are being steadily strengthened and developed. the chinese people will, as always, resolutely support the just struggle of the rumanian people.

long live the unbreakable friendship between the chinese and rumanian peoples exclamation

mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china

lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking, august 22, 1970

Ambassador Duma Holds Press Conference for Rumanian National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1970)

aurel duma, rumanian ambassador to china, held a press conference today to celebrate the 26th anniversary of rumania's liberation, at which he gave an account of the tremendous achievements scored by the rumanian people in the cause of the construction in their motherland and in the struggle against foreign intervention.

ambassador duma said at the press conference that the rumanian people, under the leadership of the rumanian communist party headed by comrade nicolae ceausescu, were working selflessly to do away with the after-effects of the floods in spring this year and fulfil this year's production plan with abundant fruits.

speaking on rumania's foreign policy, ambassador duma stated: "all of our country's international activities and her relations with other countries in the world are based on respect for the right of the people of each country to determine their own destiny and the unswerving adherence to the principle of national independence and sovereignty in accordance with their vital interests and aspirations." he said: "the rumanian people give all-out support to the asian, african and latin american peoples in their struggle to free themselves from the control by foreign countries."

the ambassador warmly praised the profound fraternal friendship between the people of rumania and china and hoped that this friendship would continue to grow with each passing day.

a warm, friendly atmosphere filled the press conference which was attended by chen chu, leading member of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry as well as representatives of the journalistic departments in peking.

Ambassador Duma and Other Rumanian Comrades Celebrate Rumanian National Day Together with Members of China-Rumania Friendship People's Commune

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1970)

rumanian ambassador to china aurel duma, members of the rumanian embassy, and comrades of the visiting rumanian water conservancy works study group today visited the china-rumania friendship people's commune on invitation, and celebrated the rumanian national day together with the commune members.

the china-rumania friendship people's commune was permeated with a festival atmosphere today. at the seat and office of the commune revolutionary committee hung big streamers inscribed with the slogans: "a warm welcome to the rumanian comrades", "long live the friendship between the people of china and rumania" and "we warmly celebrate the 26th anniversary of the liberation of rumania exclamation" when ambassador aurel duma, popuscu titus, leader of the rumanian water conservancy works study group and vice-chairman of the rumanian national union of agricultural production cooperatives, and other rumanian comrades arrived at the commune, they were given a warm welcome by ting kuo-yu, member of the standing committee of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, leading members of the other departments concerned li lien-ching, li shu-wen and wang hsiao-yi, and leading members of the commune revolutionary committee. the commune members waved national flags of the two countries and beat drums and gongs, expressing warm festival greetings to the rumanian comrades and warmly hailing the new development of the friendship between the people of china and rumania.

the rumanian guests took part in various activities at the commune. they visited an agricultural machinery repair shop, a clinic of a production brigade and families of commune members and participated in physical labour in vegetable fields. wherever they went, the rumanian comrades were welcomed with warm applause. in the vegetable fields, ambassador duma, study group leader popuscu and other rumanian comrades intimately chatted with the commune members while thinning out the shoots of chinese white cabbage. this fully demonstrated the profound militant friendship built between the chinese and rumanian people in protracted revolutionary struggles and based on proletarian internationalism.

at noon, the commune revolutionary committee gave a luncheon in honour of the rumanian comrades. in her speech, chou jui-ching, chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, extended, on behalf of the commune revolutionary committee, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members, warm festival greetings to the agricultural working people and all other people of fraternal rumania.

chou jui-ching praised the rumanian people for adhering to the policies of independence and sovereignty and of self-reliance. she said that they had surmounted every difficulty, firmly opposed foreign interference and aggression, and achieved great victories in the sacred cause of building and defending their motherland. the rumanian people, closely rallying around the rumanian communist party headed by comrade nicolae ceausescu, had overcome the extraordinarily big flood this year. chou jui-ching said: "ambassador duma, comrade popuscu and the other rumanian comrades today come and work with us, this inspires us very much." she asked the rumanian comrades to convey the warm greetings of the commune members to members of the rumanian-chinese friendship agricultural cooperative and all the rumanian people. she said the commune members, together with all the other chinese people, would resolutely support the rumanian people's just struggle, as they always had done.

ambassador duma in his speech spoke with satisfaction of the daily increasing friendship between the two countries, the two parties and the two peoples of rumania and china. he said: "the warm hospitality you have extended to us is a vivid expression of the relations of friendship and unity between rumania and china and the friendly relations between the china-rumania friendship people's commune and the rumanian-chinese friendship agricultural cooperative."

the ambassador said that the relations between the two countries, the two governments and the two parties of rumania and china were an example of complete equality, mutual respect for independence and sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, an example of mutual support in the struggle to safeguard independence and sovereignty.

the ambassador stressed that the rumanian people, who had gone through the test of prolonged and arduous struggle, rallied closely today around comrade nicolae ceausescu and the rumanian communist party, and were even more determined to safeguard the independence and sovereignty of their country. they would allow no foreign interference, whatsoever. in their struggle, they fully felt the support of the chinese people led by comrade mao tsetung, and that the chinese people were true friends of the rumanian people.

at the end of their visit, the rumanian comrades cordially shook hands with the comrades of the commune to say good-bye. all wished the constant development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the people of china and rumania.

Chinese Journalist Delegation Arrives in Rumania for Friendly Visit

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 21, 1970)

the chinese journalist delegation headed by hsien wen-ching, a responsible member of the editorial department of hsinhua news agency, arrived here by air today. the delegation has been invited to attend the celebrations of the 26th anniversary of the liberation of rumania and to pay a friendly visit.

among those present at the airport to welcome the delegation were: vlad popa, director of the department of information of the rumanian ministry of foreign affairs; brumaru, deputy director of the rumanian news agency; and stojan, deputy director of the international department of the paper "scinteia".

wang chan-yuan, counsellor of the chinese embassy in rumania, was also present.

the chinese journalist delegation left peking by plane yesterday afternoon.

present at the airport to see it off were responsible members of the peking press chang cheng-teh, lu ying, tai cheng-yuan, yuan lu-lin and others.

octavin gavris and vasile chitic, diplomats of the rumanian embassy in china, were also present.

CHINA AND SUDAN

President Nimeri Speaks of Impressions of Visit to China, Korea

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Aug. 20, 1970)

gaafar mohamed nimeri, president of the revolution command council, prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the democratic republic of the sudan, made an address to the sudanese people at the khartoum airport on his return from a visit to china and the korean democratic people's republic, according to the khartoum news service. he said that "i left the sudan with your goodwill message and admiration for the chinese people and their gallant leaders. on the very first day, the homeland of the 700 million population was all sentiments of love demonstrated by the warm reception we met everywhere we went. we considered all that as an admiration of your struggle and for you."

president nimeri said: we saw in china the great wise teacher chairman mao and other chinese leaders. we saw the socialist construction in china, the unity among the chinese people and their hard work and efforts to build up china on self-assistance and to defend china. we have learnt a great deal in this respect.

president nimeri said: we do feel gratitude towards the chinese people for their friendship-in-arms and their readiness to assist us on an equal basis which has well been demonstrated in the agreements we have concluded.

speaking about his impressions of the visit to the democratic people's republic of korea, president nimeri said: we have seen a lot of determination among the korean troops to win victory, to teach the aggressors an unforgettable lesson and to reunite korea. we saw the perfect ability among the korean people to rebuild their country.

president nimeri said: we have returned from that journey with valuable presents consisting of what we saw and found, and with a stronger determination to mobilize our efforts for more production and confrontation of difficulties and self-assistance.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Chou En-lai Leaves on a Visit to Syria

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1970)

chou hua-min, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, left for syria by air today for a visit and to attend the 17th damascus international fair of syria at the invitation of the minister of economy and external trade of the government of the syrian arab republic.

leading members of the departments concerned, including wang an-chu and ho ying, were present at the airport to see him off.

youssef shakra, syrian ambassador to china, was also present.

US

Afro-American Struggle against Violent Repression Spreads in Florida

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1970)

afro-americans in the coastal areas of florida have persevered in their struggle against violent repression for six days up to yesterday, according to reports reaching here. the struggle is spreading.

in fort lauderdale, the afro-americans rose in struggle on august 18. on the following day the reactionary authorities brutally shot another afro-american to death. this threw the afro-american masses into greater fury and fanned up the flames of struggle against violent repression.

the current afro-american struggle against violent repression in florida started in pompano beach. on the evening of august 15, the afro-americans there took to the streets to demonstrate against the brutal killing of a 25-year-old young afro-american by gunfire by a reactionary police officer on the same morning. they took up arms to repulse the police attack.

afro-americans in the neighbouring cities of hollywood and dania joined the struggle on august 16 when they angrily attacked

police cruisers and set one of them on fire. with home-made fire-bombs and stones, they fought furiously with the police. the reactionary authorities conducted frenzied fascist suppression against the afro-americans, arresting 60 of them.

the afro-americans persevered in struggle heroically. on august 18, the afro-americans in pompano beach held another demonstration. more than 300 angry afro-americans stormed into an office of the municipal authorities, to protest vehemently against the reactionary authorities' fascist atrocities and against racial discrimination. they demanded the arrest of the police officer who killed the young afro-american and immediate dismissal of the police chief.

afro-americans in fort lauderdale, located between pompano beach and dania, began their struggle on the evening of august 18. the angry afro-americans smashed three police cars with rocks and set fire to four buildings. when the afro-americans again took to the streets on august 19, the reactionary authorities savagely opened fire on them and killed a 29-year-old man. the afro-americans took up arms to hit back in self-defence. the reactionary police chief yesterday went to the afro-american quarter where "a bullet nearly struck" him, fired by valiant black snipers. running away in panic, he said in alarm, "this is no longer fun and games." at the same time he clamoured bloodthirstily for the use of gunfire "to break the back of this thing." the afro-american struggle is going on in pompano beach, hollywood, dania and fort lauderdale now.

synchronous with the afro-american struggle in the east coast, 1,000 white and black people in san francisco, on the west coast of the united states, held a meeting and demonstration on august 19 to protest against the persecution of the black panther party, a progressive black organization, and of the mexican-americans by the reactionary u.s. authorities. when police were sent to suppress them during the meeting, the demonstrators rose in resistance and fought fiercely with the police.

Hawaiians in United States Rise in Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1970)

hawaiians in the u.s. state of hawaii have risen to resist persecution by monopoly capital and unfolded a struggle for freedom and liberation, according to reports from honolulu.

since early july, over 100 hawaiian families, mostly tenant farmers in the kalama valley of the island of oahu, have been strongly resisting the attempts of two real estate corporations to evict them by force from their homes with the aim of using the land to build resort homes for the monopoly capitalists. on july 3, the corporations flagrantly sent bulldozers to knock down homes in the valley. the local residents rose in struggle. they gathered in the homes in front of the bulldozers to prevent their advance. as a result of the protest of the local residents, the bulldozers were forced to stop work for the time being.

in protection of the interests of the monopolies, the reactionary authorities unjustifiably arrested three hawaiians on july 3. in the following week, bulldozers were again sent to destroy homes in the valley, and the residents continued their struggle. the reactionary authorities arbitrarily arrested seven more hawaiians. with the support of the reactionary authorities, the monopoly corporations were so arrogant as to deliver an ultimatum to the residents, setting a deadline for all of them to move off the land.

in defiance of brute force, the local hawaiians have persevered in their struggle. one of them said, "like the american indians, our lands were stolen and our culture ravished. our people have been abused, neglected and oppressed for too long. it is time for the hawaiian people to rise up and struggle for liberation and social justice." it was reported that the just struggle of the hawaiians on the island of oahu has won the solidarity and support of the people in other parts of america.

hawaii consists of 20 islands in the pacific ocean. the islands were occupied by the united states in 1898 which declared them u.s. "territory" in 1900. a hawaii state was set up in 1959. oahu is the main island of the hawaiian islands where honolulu, the capital, is located. the entire state now has a population of more than 700,000 with less than 100,000 local hawaiians. the monopoly capitalists of hawaii have long carried out ruthless persecution of the hawaiians, forcing them to reside and make a living in barren "homesteads" like the american indian "reservations". the hawaiians have launched repeated struggles against the brutal rule of u.s. monopoly capital.

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* HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS *
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AGNEW'S ASIAN TOUR

Agnew Slips to Taichung from Seoul

- Commentary -

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao August 27, 1970)

Having ended the first leg of his Asian tour, Agnew yesterday slipped to Taichung from Seoul.

Before he left South Korea, he went to a place four miles from the front to make observation.

It is not difficult to remember that on June 18, 1950 Dulles also went to the 38th Parallel to make observation, and one week after that, the war of US aggression against the Korean Democratic People's Republic broke out.

The tricks played by the US imperialists twenty years ago are being played again today. What happened in the past should serve as a guide to the future. People are naturally highly alerted by this activity of Agnew.

It had already been stated in advance that Agnew's present Asian tour was to promote the "new Asian policy." And when he arrived in Seoul, he talked volubly about pulling out 20,000 American troops from South Korea. However, no matter how much he has learned from Nixon's rhetoric, he cannot conceal the aggressive design of US imperialism.

Not only does US imperialism push the scheme of "using Asians to fight Asians" in Southeast Asia, but it applies the same method to the Northeastern Asian region. The so-called "cutback" of American forces in South Korea is merely a hoax, while actually new war provocations are being prepared against the north.

During his stay in Seoul, Agnew, apart from guaranteeing supply of the latest weapons to modernize Park's puppet troops, also gave the assurance that a wing of F-4 aircraft would be stationed in South Korean permanently. Such deployment is obviously to achieve the result that while ground fighting is done by the puppet troops, air support is provided by US aircraft. The American forces furnish the money and weapons, the puppets provide lives.

The Foreign Ministry of the Korean Democratic People's Republic has pointed out in its statement: US Vice President Agnew, the notorious fascist war-maniac, comes to South Korea in the name of a so-called 'special envoy' of chief war criminal Nixon. It is very clear that Agnew's visit to South Korea is designed to further push the preparations now going on in South Korea for an aggressive war, that the trip is for directly advocating the danger of new war provocations."

Agnew's own action and words confirm this analysis.

But the aim of this God of plague is more than that. Yesterday he slipped to China's sacred territory of Taiwan, whence he will also go to Saigon, Bangkok and Phnom Penh to carry out activities.

Faced with the aggressive activities of US imperialism in Asia, the Korean people, the Chinese people, the people of three Indochina countries and the people of Asia as a whole are further strengthening their unity.

Aggressive wars started by US imperialism in Asia after the end of the Second World War have been thwarted by the brave Asian people one by one. If US imperialism vainly attempted new adventures, it could not have a better end.

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

September 1, 1970 No. 4730

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* NATIONAL *
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PARTY LEADERSHIP

Strengthen Leadership by the Party, Firmly Uphold the Mass Line

by

Kung Hsuan-tung (工宣東)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao August 21, 1970)

> The masses must submit to leadership by the Party, and that means leadership by Mao and his thought, according to the following article.
>
> However, the Party must not monopolize everything and do things arbitrarily, but must trust and rely on the masses, consulting with them on important things and maintaining close ties with them.
>
> The article attacks those who it says tried at one time to place "revolutionary mass organizations" above the Party.--SCMP Ed.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The Party organization should be formed of advanced elements of the proletariat, a vanguard organization of youthful vigor capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in waging struggle against the class enemy."

This directive of Chairman Mao sums up the leadership role and the mass line of the Party, pointing out that if the Party wants to lead the masses in the fight, it must rely on the masses and follow the mass line.

The new Party Constitution lays down clearly that the Chinese Communist Party is "the core of the leadership of the Chinese people" and that Party organizations of all levels must "lead Party members and the broad revolutionary masses in the living study and living application of Marxism, Leninism and the thought of Mao Tse-tung," "lead them in a resolute struggle

against the class enemy," and "maintain close ties with the masses and regularly listen to their views and demands." In the excellent situation at present, when Party consolidation and Party building is being developed in depth and new Party organizations are established one after another, it is of great practical significance to find out how leadership by the Party may be strengthened and how the Party's mass line may be implemented and carried out.

The Party should lead the masses, and the masses must submit to the leadership of the Party. This is determined by the nature of the Party. The Chinese Communist Party is a vanguard force of the proletariat armed with the most advanced doctrine in the history of mankind--Marxism, Leninism and the thought of Mao Tse-tung--and having communism--the most advanced cause in the history of mankind--as the objective of struggle. It has the most far-sighted political vision and represents the interests of the proletariat and all the working masses. "We do not forget the Communist Party for our liberation, or Chairman Mao for our happiness" and "Listen to Chairman Mao's words and follow the Communist Party." That is the personal experience gained by the revolutionary people of our country at the cost of much bloodshed in their prolonged revolutionary struggle.

It was under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party personally founded and nurtured by the great leader Chairman Mao that the broad revolutionary masses of our country won not only the great victory of the democratic revolution, but also the great victory of the socialist revolution and socialist construction, as well as the great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution after courageous struggle in the past 49 years. The practice of struggle has completely proved that "the Chinese Communist Party is the most faithful spokesman for the Chinese people" and "is completely for the liberation of the people and works thoroughly for the people's interests."

In the new historical period of dictatorship of the proletariat, it is more than ever of first class importance to uphold resolutely leadership by the Party. This is because the dictatorship of the proletariat and its leadership over all work is realized through the Communist Party, the vanguard force of the proletariat. Only under the leadership of the revolutionary party of the proletariat armed with Marxism, Leninism and the thought of Mao Tse-tung can the proletariat and the revolutionary masses continue to make revolution, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, prevent capitalist restoration, carry socialist revolution through to the end, and ultimately realize communism. Without leadership by the Party, the revolution will grind to a stop half way to its objective, the proletariat will again lose the power it has won, and capitalism will come back.

On the question of whether leadership by the Party is necessary or not there has always existed a struggle between the two lines. Opportunists of all shapes and colors have adored the doctrine of spontaneity in mass movement and negated the leadership role of the Party. Renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i energetically declared that "revolution need not as a rule be led by the Communist Party" and said preposterously, "All mass work and mass struggle should be unified under the leadership of mass organizations so as to centralize management and power. The Party, the

government and the Army can only render assistance but not lead." His criminal object was to oppose the Party's leadership with reactionary anarchism and syndicalism, abolish the dictatorship of the proletariat, and enforce a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

Some people have one-sidedly stressed the role of revolutionary mass organizations and wanted to place them above the Party organization. Such an erroneous idea is a reflection that "Liu's poison" has not yet been entirely eradicated.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The Communist Party is the highest organizational form of the proletariat. The leadership role of the proletariat is realized through leadership by the Communist Party."

In the course of its struggle to seize political power and consolidate power, the proletariat has established various kinds of mass organizations. But there is only one supreme organization, and that is the Communist Party--the vanguard organization of the proletariat. True, many revolutionary mass organizations have played an active role and made important contributions in the great proletarian cultural revolution, but all these achievements have been made as a result of the wise leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao and the Party center headed by Chairman Mao with Vice Chairman Lin as his deputy. Without the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party, no mass organization would have been able to play its role or win victory in struggle.

While opposing and criticizing the erroneous tendency to dispense with Party leadership and substitute mass organizations for the Party, it is also necessary to prevent and oppose another erroneous tendency, namely, to let the Party organization decide everything, large and small, to "act only on orders from the Party organization" and "do nothing if the Party organization says nothing," etc., etc.

It must be made clear that submission to the Party's leadership and development of the activism of the masses are completely in accord with each other. To develop the activism and initiative of the masses under the leadership of the Party is exactly one of the important conditions of maintaining and strengthening the leadership of the Party. Every revolutionary mass organization and all the masses should voluntarily submit to Party leadership, support the Party organization, reflect the situation, make suggestions, resolutely implement and carry out the Party's lines, guidelines, policies and resolutions, and voluntarily maintain and strengthen the leadership of the Party.

Leadership by the Party is in the final analysis leadership by Chairman Mao, by the thought of Mao Tse-tung, and by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Leadership by the Party is realized through rousing of the broad revolutionary masses to carry out the lines, guidelines and policies formulated by Chairman Mao. The lines, guidelines and policies of our Party are also formulated under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, through

numerous repetitions of "Coming from the masses and going back to the masses," and after fully concentrating the wisdom of the masses and summing up of their experiences. Therefore, the course of strengthening leadership by the Party is a course of educating and arming the masses with Mao Tse-tung's thought and the policies of the Party, a course of resolutely carrying out the Party's mass line. The great victory of our democratic revolution and the great victory of the socialist revolution and socialist construction have been won by resolutely trusting the masses, relying on them, and firmly upholding the mass line under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao.

Under the highly centralized and unified leadership of the Party, the great proletarian cultural revolution movement has inherited and developed the fine tradition of our Party's mass line. In that great revolution Chairman Mao made public the struggle between the two lines in the Party and freely roused the masses, forming a mass movement of unparalleled proportions from the bottom upward, and thus utterly shattering the criminal scheme of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang to restore capitalism.

Some people say, "It is 'difficult' to firmly uphold the mass line because there will be many different views with more people having their say and these will not be easy to unify. On the other hand, it is much easier to have the Party committee monopolize everything to the exclusion of the masses. One word from the Party committee will decide everything, and the Party leads everything any way." These people are not willing to follow the mass line or do mass work in depth and with meticulous care. This is obviously wrong and a reflection that the "Liu poison" of "the masses are backward" is not yet entirely eradicated. It must be realized that if the Party is to lead the masses, it will have to rely on them and firmly uphold the Party's mass line.

The new Party Constitution rules that the Party organization must develop "the style of work of closely linking itself with the masses of the people" and that Party members must insist on "consulting with the masses on matters of importance." The Party organization and the whole body of Party members can win the confidence and support of the broad masses and increase the Party's fighting strength only by acting in accordance with these provisions of the new Party Constitution. Only then can they lead the broad masses in fighting in the violent class struggle and be forever unbeatable. Otherwise they may deviate from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, weaken the close ties between the Party and the masses, and be unable to carry the socialist revolution through to the end.

To resolutely uphold the Party's mass line absolutely does not mean acting completely in accordance with the wishes of the masses.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The Party must, in accordance with the circumstances, lead the masses in putting into effect any correct suggestion from the masses of the people. As for incorrect suggestions made among the masses of the people, the Party must educate the masses and correct them."

The course of implementation of the mass line is a course of strengthening leadership by the Party. The masses have great socialist activism and inexhaustible wisdom, but this can be given full play only under a high degree of centralization and unification, i.e., under the leadership of the Party.

Only correct leadership, not just tail-ism, can gather together diverse opinions and ideas, analyze and study them, distinguish the right from the wrong, gather together the correct views of the masses, encourage the revolutionary activism of the broad masses, and guide it in the correct direction and raise it to a higher level.

"Do what the masses want to be done" is the black stuff which renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i has peddled for a long time. It can only foster anarchism, sabotage the system of democratic centralism, and weaken the Party's fighting strength. It must be thoroughly criticized and repudiated.

We must, in compliance with the provisions of the new Party Constitution, ceaselessly strengthen the leadership of the Party, firmly uphold the Party's mass line, fully mobilize the revolutionary activism and creativeness of the masses of the people, fully develop the role of the Party organization as a fighting citadel, and carry on to the end the continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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STUDENT ENROLLMENT

Rely on the Masses, Open Door to Enroll New Students

by

"May 7" Commune, T'ungchi University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao August 22, 1970)

> In compliance with one of Mao's directives on recruitment of students in colleges and universities, students for institutions of higher learning are now chosen from among workers and poor and lower-middle peasants with practical experience.
> --SCMP Ed.

Under the guidance of great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant directive, "Students should be selected from among the workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study," and with the kind concern shown by Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, we selected 28 students from among workers, peasants and soldiers last year and set up a worker-peasant course of building of residential houses.

The work of enrolling new students is an important part of the educational revolution and is, in essence, a social revolution. Should we trust and rely on the masses, or put the matter in the hands of a few people alone? These are two diametrically opposite lines in the work of enrollment of students. In handling this question, we have gained experience in both positive and negative examples.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The birth of a new social system is always accompanied by a big cry, which means propagandizing the superiority of the new system and criticizing the backwardness of the old system." This is also true with the work of enrollment of students.

When enrolling students in the past, the former T'ungchi University unabashedly advertised itself as being an old "brand," having a great number of professors, complete-range equipment and a big campus, and being the "cradle of engineers" and "seedbed of architects," and used the "theory of studying in order to be an official" to seduce students.

Today, in doing the work of enrollment of students, we must thoroughly criticize this revisionist line of education and eliminate its pernicious influence. We also must vigorously propagate Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of education, perseveringly give prominence to proletarian politics,

carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth, extensively create revolutionary public opinion, so that the broad masses understand the great significance of enrollment of students from among the workers and peasants with practical experience.

When we enrolled students in Ch'uansha hsien, we first introduced to the hsien leadership the object, the meaning and the requirement of the enrollment of students this time. We called a forum of the poor and lower-middle peasants and the candidates, and got together with them to study Chairman Mao's idea about educational revolution and to carry out revolutionary mass criticism. After that, the leaderships at various levels in this hsien and the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants paid very close attention and gave vigorous support to the work of enrollment of students. They regarded the selection of students for the university as an important problem in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, and as a good chance for giving youths of the whole hsien class education.

At the "recall past bitterness and think about seizure of power" meetings, the poor and lower-middle peasants disclosed the fact that: In the past, the power of selecting students was in the hands of the bourgeoisie, so that most of the successful candidates were children of landlords and rich peasants, and few of the children of poor and lower-middle peasants could be admitted into university. Even if the children of poor and lower-middle peasants were admitted into university, they would either be expelled later or turn from being "rustic" to being "foreign" and, after a few years' study in university, they would be separated from the poor and lower-middle peasants as if there was a wall between them.

When enrolling students in some factories, we also held a study class for those responsible for the enrollment of students and did propaganda in the units where students were to be enrolled, but because we failed to carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth, the pernicious influence of the revisionist line of education still existed.

When some parents were anxious over their children's going to carry through educational revolution in the mountains, some comrades said to them: "Don't you worry. One and a half years is a short time. They will be technicians when they come back."

Again, a certain student thought that a "university" was a tall building where he could study behind closed doors, and he never realized that the "May 7" commune was run on the worksites. When he came to enroll himself, he saw the teaching room was a shack and lessons were taught on the worksite and the students "didn't look like university students." At that moment, he thought in himself: "Why have I come to an engineering team to enroll myself? Have I come to the wrong place?"

This state of affairs shows that if we fail to give prominence to proletarian politics in enrolling students and underrate the influence of the revisionist line of education and the force of old habits, our work of enrollment of students will come to bad results.

According to the old system of enrollment of students, "candidates who score high marks are accepted," "there is no class distinction," and "the answer paper decides the destiny of the candidate, and workers and peasants need not come." This system of enrollment of students through examination, in which the bourgeois intellectuals set the questions, rate the answers and decide everything must be abolished in a thoroughgoing way.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Marxists have always maintained that the masses of the people are the only mainstay of the proletarian cause."

In doing the work of enrollment of students in Ch'uansha hsien, we fully roused the masses, trusted them and relied on them. The poor and lower-middle peasants were greatly pleased and were very serious in selecting candidates. They said: "We know most clearly who are good in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and who have deep class feelings and high consciousness of the class struggle. Now that Chairman Mao has given us the power to select candidates, we must firmly hold this power."

They actively and enthusiastically took part in the rating and recommended to us those who had behaved themselves well in grasping revolution and promoting production. When the successful candidates entered the university, the poor and lower-middle peasants bade them time and again: "When you are graduated, you must not aim at the high positions and forget us, you must come back to build a socialist new countryside." They also asked them to firmly remember the proletarian "power" and maintain their "rusticity." After the students had gone to the university, the poor and lower-middle peasants still showed concern for their growth and continued to educate them by writing to them and by other means.

These students firmly remembered what the poor and lower-middle peasants had bidden them to do. They diligently studied Chairman Mao's works, took an active part in the revolutionary mass criticism, and played an excellent role in educational revolution.

However, because the pernicious influence of the revisionist line in education had not been eliminated, some comrades easily returned to the old road of the old system of enrollment of students. They did not go deep into the basic level and did not rely on the masses. They just sat down and waited for information. They made a namelist of successful candidates from the files and application forms. They took the matter into their own hands. Because selection of candidates was conducted without the masses taking part in it, the students were not educated before they entered the university. The masses wer very critical about this.

Practice shows that enrollment of students must be conducted thoroughly in accordance with the mass line. Only in this way will the enrollment of students be conducted well and will there be a reliable guarantee for the quality of the students. Meanwhile, if the candidates are to be selected by the masses, the students are taught to study for the revolutionary cause. This will lay a good ideological foundation in them for attending and managing the university and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in reforming the old university and creating a new university.

* * *

Selecting Students from among Workers and Peasants Is a Deep-Going Revolution

by

Education Group under Kiangsi Provincial Revolutionary Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao August 22, 1970)

Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "Students should be selected from among the workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study," Kiangsi province has since early this year recruited 2,055 students from among workers, peasants and demobilized armymen who have practical experience and from among educated youths who have been tempered through labor. These students had their classes started in March this year.

This group of new students study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, give prominence to proletarian politics, maintain close ties with the masses, have relatively high consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and are relatively rich in practical experience. Almost all of them come from families of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants, and most of them are Communist Party members or Communist Youth League members, activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, five-good workers and commune members, militiamen and backbone elements at the grassroots level. The broad masses are satisfied, saying: "In the work of enrollment of students this time, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in education has been implemented, Chairman Mao's mass line has been carried out perseveringly, and the students enrolled have expressed Chairman Mao's class line."

Before the enrollment of students started, Kiangsi Provincial Revolutionary Committee pointed out emphatically that, in enrolling new students, a socialist university must thoroughly abolish the revisionist system of enrolling students through examination and must extensively organize the masses to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's teaching of "selecting students from among workers and peasants with practical experience." Meanwhile, it summed up and popularized the experience of Kiangsi Academy of Communist Labor in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of education, orientating itself toward the workers, peasants and soldiers, and persevering in enrolling students from among workers and peasants in the past decade and more.

In enrolling students, various localities vigorously propagated Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of education and armed the masses with Mao Tse-tung's thought, thereby making them understand deeply that: Selecting students from among the workers and the peasants with practical experience and sending them back to production after a few years' study, is an important component part of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of education and is a deep-going revolution on the educational front. Only by taking

this road will it be possible to thoroughly change the old tradition of going from primary school to university as required by the old educational system of the bourgeoisie and to eliminate the old concept of going to university for the purpose of establishing personal fame and gaining personal profits and winning honor for one's ancestors. The broad revolutionary masses said happily: "Students selected by the workers and the peasants will serve the workers and peasants after graduation. They go away now and they will come back. They can work at the top level and at the basic level. They are both red ideologically and are skilled technically. This is a good guarantee for the upbringing of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. This will help consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat."

In selecting students from among the workers and the peasants, it is necessary to give prominence to proletarian politics, to tightly grasp class struggle and to penetratingly carry out revolutionary mass criticism. The handful of defeated class enemies are still around and they are not reconciled to their defeat. They also are not reconciled to the abolition of the old educational system.

Some of them took the opportunity of enrollment of students to raise an evil wind. They said nonsensically, "The workers and the peasants are blockheads and they cannot study in university." Some others openly spread this false view: "If a student comes from the commune and goes back to the commune, his study will be useless. No matter how hard he studies, he still will have to take the hoe." Some other people who had been influenced by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education and by the force of old habits said: "The quality of the students cannot be guaranteed if students are to be enrolled in this way."

The revolutionary committees at various levels tightly grasped class struggle and took Mao Tse-tung's thought as the weapon. On the one hand, they roused the masses to uncover and shatter the sinister conspiracy of the class enemies to sabotage the enrollment of students; on the other hand, they organized the masses to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's ideas about education, to conduct class education, to recall past bitterness and compare it with the happiness in which they now lived, and with the happiness resulting from the seizure of power, to penetratingly criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education, to criticize the revisionist system of enrolling students by examination, and to criticize the "theory of studying in order to be an official."

The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants said in excitement: "In the old society, we were oppressed and could not go to university. After the liberation, Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line kept us from entering the university. Now, Chairman Mao leads us to win thorough emancipation in the cultural field."

The poor and lower-middle peasants of Wuning <u>hsien</u> said: The enrollment of students now is greatly different from that in the past in four respects:

1. The orientation of enrollment of students has greatly changed. In the past, only graduates from senior middle schools were enrolled. Now students are selected from among the workers and peasants with practical experience, really carrying out Chairman Mao's instructions.

2. The standard of selection has greatly changed. In the past, the candidates' scores in the examination were considered exclusively, regardless of their class origin. Now, attention is paid to the line and the candidates' thinking, so that education really serves proletarian politics.

3. The method of enrollment of students has greatly changed. In the past, enrollment of students was conducted in a dogmatic way, alienated from practice and dominated by bourgeois intellectuals. Now, enrollment of students is conducted in accordance with the mass line and students are selected by workers and poor and lower-middle peasants.

4. The aim of training has greatly changed. In the past, students aimed at personal fame and gain, and education was conducted to train successors to the bourgeoisie. Now, laborers with both socialist consciousness and culture are to be trained to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers.

In some mountain areas, none of the residents had been to a university before. This year, university students were selected from among the local residents for the first time. The poor and lower-middle peasants hailed, with tears of joy: "Long live Chairman Mao!"

While doing the work of enrollment of students, the revolutionary committees at various levels, obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must adhere to the mass line and boldly rouse the masses," adopted the method of combining the leadership with the masses. Students were recommended and selected by the masses and the basic-level revolutionary committees, examined and sent upward by the hsien (municipal) revolutionary committees, and the selection of students was jointly decided by the students' enrollment group (comprising members sent by various schools) under the provincial revolutionary committee and by the relevant departments of the administrative district revolutionary committees.

The workers and poor and lower-middle peasants were very conscientious and dutiful in selecting university students. Proceeding from class education and taking into consideration the living ideas of some cadres and some of the masses who were afraid that sending the backbone force to the university would hinder work and production in the brigade, the leadership of Huangsha production brigade, Shangyu hsien, studied Chairman Mao's idea of educational revolution, thereby making all understand that selection of students was a permanent cause concerning the training of successors to the revolutionary cause and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and that it was wrong to confine one's scope to the immediate needs and to disregard the long-term interests.

In various localities, farewell parties were held in honor of the successful candidates, and copies of Chairman Mao's works were given them as gifts. Many old poor peasants gave these candidates the straw sandals they had woven, and bade them time and again: "We poor and lower-middle peasants can attend university to-day because we have Chairman Mao. You put these straw sandals on when you go to the university. You must also wear them when you come back. You must always obey Chairman Mao's words and preserve the natural color of the laboring people."

* * *

Pay Attention to Selecting Girl Students

- a proposal -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao August 22, 1970)

We have been taking part in the work of enrollment of university students for some time. In our opinion, one question in practice deserves attention. In some localities, as a result of influence by the ideas and habits of the feudal exploiting classes, "greater attention is paid to boys than to girls" in selecting candidates. Attention is paid to selecting boys, not girls. Some people wrongly hold that "a daughter who has been given away in marriage is like spilt water," and the girls will belong to other people when they are trained. For this reason, they are unwilling to select girl students.

In China, women represent half of the population and form a great force in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. In enrolling university students, we must perseveringly fight against the ideas of the exploiting classes and the force of old habits which despise women, and pay attention to selecting girl candidates who are qualified for study in university.

- Lo Yü (罗峪)

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SCHOOL-RUN FACTORIES

Peking Primary and Middle Schools Start Upsurge in Running Factories

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1970)

peking's primary and middle schools are now running factories under the guidance of our great leader chairman mao's proletarian line in education. from april to the middle of july, over 160 middle schools and 90 primary schools in the city set up factories. they turn out machinery, hardware, textiles, electronic equipment and optical instruments. otherstypes of work include print shops and carpentry workshops, processing and handicraft workshops.

this movement emerged in the course of the struggle-criticism-transformation stage of the great proletarian cultural revolution. it is a fruit of china's proletarian revolution in education. the revolutionary teachers and students cite many advantages in schools running factories. the main advantages are that conditions are created to implement chairman mao's "may 7" directive better, classroom teaching and on-the-spot teaching are combined, theory is integrated with practice and all this ensures that successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat are trained. such undertakings encourage diligence and frugality among the students, provide the country with goods and greatly reduce the state expenditure for running schools.

it was not easy for the primary and middle schools to build factories at the beginning because they did not have enough money, technique or equipment. the workers and people's liberation army mao tsetung thought propaganda teams in the schools and the revolutionary teachers and students were guided by chairman mao's principles on self-reliance and hard struggle and on doing away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipating the mind. many school-run factories started with only simple equipment they had on hand and they used indigenous methods. the peking no. 1 middle school, by renovating old equipment and making use of scrapmaterial, set up an electronic factory with an investment of only a little over forty yuan. making the needed equipment with indigenous methods, the no. 43 middle school set up a chemical works which recovers gold, acetone, hydrochloric acid, alcohol and other products from liquid industrial waste. the revolutionary teachers and students of the chengtzu and peihsinan middle schools put up workshop buildings by using materials lying idle in the schools without asking the state for any money. many primary schools also set up factories or workshops in the revolutionary spirit of industry, thrift and economy.

the schools have roundly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and made further efforts to implement chairman mao's line in education and his "may 7" directive in running the factories and workshops. all schools place top importance on training cultured working people with socialist consciousness, and closely combine education with productive labour. the schools take into consideration the conditions of the primary and middle school pupils in arranging the type and amount of work they do and the hours.

the revolutionary teachers and students of many schools have shown great enthusiasm for running factories. daring

to think and act, they have made some achievements in combining teaching, scientific research and productive labour. in the "may 7" factory run by the peking no. 23 middle school and the new peking middle school, production and study are guided by veteran workers. the workers, teachers and students pool their efforts in preparing and giving lectures and they have now compiled teaching material on more than ten topics, including electricity and friction. by relying on themselves and working resourcefully, the revolutionary teachers and students of the no. 35 middle school have improved work processes so that their poorly equipped factory can now produce such high quality product as flash current relays. the young teachers and primary and middle school students do complex work processes with simple instruments and have turned out high grade, precision and up-to-date products with indigenous methods. this has received wide attention and many scientific and technical personnel have visited school-run factories to learn from them.

the school-run factories have promoted the ideological revolutionization of the teachers, enriched the content of the subjects taught, improved teaching methods and enabled the teachers to develop in an all-round way.

the school-run factories have grown rapidly because state-run factories give them help. these factories train the backbone forces for the school-run factories and help them solve problems. the parents of students and other revolutionary people also warmly support the school-run factories and some give technical guidance.

INDUSTRY

Small North China Factory Does Big Things

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Aug. 23, 1970)

a small factory in hantan city, hopei province, north china, has made a name for itself thanks to the things it is doing by relying on its own efforts.

the hantan apparatus factory was formerly a co-operative of tinsmiths and blacksmiths, turning out kettles, buckets and other utensils of daily use. they had an out-dated shaper and two belt lathes. the factory now produces portable x-ray machines, mini-x ray machines, metal fault detectors, silicon-controlled rectifiers and other products with indigenous equipment that the workers devised and made. the new products are warmly welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

the great proletarian cultural revolution stimulated the revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness of the workers at the factory. they were determined to do a good job at their posts, taking as their starting point the needs of the revolution and the people. they declared: "we'll make what the revolution needs no matter how great the difficulties."

after returning from a tour of the rural areas with a mobile medical team in september 1966, a comrade from the factory denounced the crimes of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi in pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in health work. in the past, such essential medical apparatus as an x-ray machine was very big and elaborate and could be used only in the cities. when poor and lower-middle peasants

became ill or were injured they had to go to the county seat for x-ray examinations and medical treatment. this wasted time and affected farm production, in addition to causing the patients needless suffering. the workers declared: "we workers and poor and lower-middle peasants are gourds growing on the same vine. we must make the things that the poor and lower-middle peasants urgently need." they were determined to make portable x-ray machines.

a handful of class enemies came out at this time to spread rumours in an attempt to dampen the workers' revolutionary enthusiasm. a few persons were sceptical because the factory did not have sufficient equipment. the factory revolutionary committee organized the workers to study over and over again chairman mao's great teaching "the chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future." the workers roundly criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist absurdities such as "factories should be run by experts". they waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the class enemies and defeated their criminal plots.

the workers then discussed the question "do we have the conditions to trial-produce such apparatus?" in the course of the discussion they recognized that if they persevered in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, brought into full play the positive factor of man, made full use of the existing equipment and started the project by using indigenous methods, they could indeed produce most up-to-date high quality, precision apparatus.

following chairman mao's great teachings on self-reliance and hard work, they built several sheds of matting and maize stalks to serve as workshops, and bought two dilapidated machines from a junk shop to start. the workers went to other factories to study techniques and they soon mastered them.

the first problem in getting the project going was equipment. they needed a vacuum tank to make x-ray machines. this would cost several thousand yuan. the workers decided to solve every problem and make the tank themselves. they made two tanks by welding discarded iron plates together, put the smaller tank into the bigger one and stuffed sawdust and asbestos powder in between. they made improvements in the course of repeated experiments so that the finished vacuum tank was air-tight and met all requirements. the heart of an x-ray machine is a high-pressure device that calls for complicated technique and high precision. to make the coil, lacquered wire thinner than a hair must be wound around it more than 80,000 times. the old way of doing things required a high-precision wire-winding machine and the job had to be done in a dust-proof workshop. veteran worker li ching-yao obtained a discarded wire-winding machine from a factory, repaired it and finally made the high quality coil.

working hard to overcome difficulties, they trial-produced a small x-ray machine in two months for factories, villages and army units.

after they made it, they sent people to collect opinions from the masses and found that the portable x-ray machine was still too big and heavy and inconvenient for use by mobile medical teams in hilly regions. through repeated study and experiments, they trial-produced a still smaller model. while the first x-ray machine weighed 22 kilogrammes,

the new one was only 10.5 kilogrammes and it was one-ninth the size. it can be carried in a rucksack and is easy to handle. it can be used indoors or out, in rain or strong winds, with the patient standing, lying or sitting.

they heard of a factory in hantan city in june of 1968 that had a metal fault detector which was frequently taken to a remote area for repairs. this took time, affected production and wasted money. they decided to try to produce this type of important apparatus in great demand by industry. they finally made three different kinds of metal fault detectors.

a comrade from the factory saw ship-building workers sweating from exertion when they hoisted a heavy metal fault detector to the top of a ship for use. he reported the incident to the factory workers on his return. the workers scrapped the old design and made further experiments. they remodelled the rectangular 160-5 type metal fault detector into cylindrical shape, reducing the size by 16 per cent and the weight by one-third. the original metal fault detector could not be used for a long time on end because it became over-heated, so the workers replaced the oil-cooling system with a water-cooling system. the machine can now be used for long periods and saves oil. this has been warmly praised by users.

"LEARN FROM TACHAI"

North China Rural Areas Promote Agricultural Production through Mass Movement to Learn from Tachai

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Aug. 24, 1970)

the rural areas of shansi province, north china, are extending the mass movement to "learn from tachai" in a down-to-earth way and agricultural production is growing. they are guided by our great leader chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." during the great proletarian cultural revolution the province has had good grain and cotton harvests for four years running.

more than 6,000 collectives outstanding in learning from tachai have emerged. hsiyang county, where the nationally known tachai brigade is located, is leading the movement. people's communes and brigades in the county give prominence to proletarian politics, pay close attention to class struggle and constantly intensify their efforts in grasping revolution and promoting production. over the past three years grain output has increased by a wide margin. total grain output in the county in 1969 was double that of 1966 and average per hectare yield came to three tons, exceeding the target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

yuyu and haing counties, which used to suffer from natural disasters and had low yields, have learned from the spirit of tachai, ended the old situation of sowing extensively but reaping little, and built many farmland irrigation projects. total grain output last year had also doubled.

they have jumped from grain-deficient counties to grain surplus ones. a brigade of the peitsun people's commune in hunyuan county is located on a plateau with poor soil north of the great wall, which is suoject to big storms. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, its poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members have been determined to win honour for chairman mao and, taking tachai as their example, have battled with nature. per hectare grain yield last year reached 7.5 tons, an astonishingly high yield on the plateau north of the great wall. the chuyu brigade of hochu county gathered good harvests of kaoliang over a large acreage for four years running and the brigade's average per hectare yield of kaoliang was 7.4 tons.

tachai is a brilliant banner set on agricultural front by chairman mao personally. with the specific question of what to learn from the tachai brigade under consideration, the revolutionary committees at all levels have organized the masses to take mao tsetung thought as their weapon, make a conscientious analysis on the basis of the struggle between the two lines and sum up experience and lessons. thus the mass movement has advanced along the correct political orientation.

the yaoshang brigade of hsiaoyi county started to learn from tachai in 1964, but they did not learn the main thing which is putting politics in command with ideology taking the lead. they only learned about deep ploughing and close planting and transplanted concrete methods of management from tachai although the conditions are different. as a result, grain output still did not rise. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the brigade revolutionary committee mobilized the masses to make an analysis on the basis of the struggle between the two lines, sum up experience and lessons in learning from tachai. they then began to put politics in command and made great efforts to revolutionize their thinking. by self-reliance and hard struggle people have changed their outlook, improved the soil and raised output. per hectare grain yield in 1969 was double that of 1966 and was up to the target of the national programme for agricultural development.

through mass analysis on the basis of the struggle between the two lines and summing up their experience of learning from tachai, the revolutionary masses have heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and become more determined in learning from tachai. the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres in the province's rural areas recognize that the process of learning from tachai is that of vigorously grasping class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. taking mao tsetung thought as their weapon, they have made penetrating revolutionary mass criticism and constantly cleared away the poisonous influence of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. thus they have made the tachai experience blossom and bear fruit rapidly.

hsing county is located on a loess plateau in northwestern shansi and is crisscrossed by gullies and gorges and soil erosion is serious. drought used to be common. after being established, the county revolutionary committee took class struggle and the struggle between the two lines as the key and mobilized the masses to learn from tachai in a down-to-earth way. they criticized revisionist

trash, including "the region is backward" and "the masses are backward" spread by a handful of class enemies, broke with inertia and the habit of following old ways and conventions and were determined to transform nature.

the revolutionary committees at all levels led the poor and lower-middle peasants in fighting to change the poor natural conditions. after a year of hard work, the county has repaired and built over 850 dams which have a combined length of 44,600 metres, terraced more than 3,300 hectares of fields of the tachai type and added 700 hectares of irrigated land, exceeding all the farmland construction previously done. grain output last year was double that of 1968. the county ended its grain deficiency and now has a surplus. a few cadres and commune members of the hsikou brigade in pingshun county, which is a unit outstanding in learning from tachai, come to a standstill after making some achievements. the brigade party branch mobilized the commune members to study chairman mao's brilliant theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and mercilessly criticized the erroneous ideas that "all the potential has been tapped" and "production has reached the maximum". with the determination to continue the revolution as tachai's poor and lower-middle peasants, they found out where they lagged behind and drew up measures, thus raising the revolutionization of the people's thinking to a new level. although there was a serious drought last year, the average per hectare grain output reached 6.09 tons, exceeding the previous peak. the brigade has become a red banner in southeastern shansi in learning from tachai.

the revolutionary committees at all levels in shansi paid great attention to summing up typical experience in learning from tachai and fostering and setting up pace-setters at various levels in learning from tachai. these pace-setters exist in administrative regions, counties and communes. tachai's experience is taking root everywhere, blossoming and bearing fruit in various areas and units throughout the province.

AGRICULTURE

Southern Part of Northeast China Province Transforms Big Farming Area

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Aug. 24, 1970)

the panchin regional revolutionary committee in the southern part of liaoning province, northeast china, has led the people in transforming agriculture on a big area. the committee is holding high the banner of the party's general line for building socialism, takes class struggle and the struggle between the two lines as the key link and guides the people in carrying forward the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in reclamation and construction.

the people have newly opened up more than 26,600 hectares of paddy fields from wasteland and saline marshes in the past two years. they have dug more than 14,000 big irrigation and drainage ditches and built over 1,500 bridges, culverts, sluice gates and pumping stations. water conservancy facilities in the past were in disrepair, canals and ditches

blocked up and the river beds silted and rising year by year. the new irrigation and drainage network drains excess water to eliminate water-logging, irrigates the fields in dry periods and washes salinity out of the soil.

of the region's more than 166,000 hectares of farmland over 66,600 hectares have been improved and give stable, high yields despite excessive rain or dry spells. new advances have been made in forestry, livestock breeding, side-line occupations and fishery.

the panchin region is a vast plain of nearly 5,000 square kilometres bordered by the liao river to the east and stretching to pohai bay in the south. geologically, it is a dry sea bottom. it has large tracts of wasteland and many saline marshes and weed-choked ponds which have a great potential for farming. there was a fierce struggle between the two lines on the question of developing this region. the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, alleging that "it is not worthwhile to reclaim an area of saline soil". this curbed and suppressed the enthusiasm and initiative of the local people.

after the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee was set up in may 1968, it firmly implemented chairman mao's great principle "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor." it set about organizing the people of the province to help build the panchin region into a new grain-producing base. under the leadership of the provincial revolutionary committee, over 30 "three-in-one" combination groups, each consisting of leading cadres, cadres of basic units and poor and lower-middle peasants, were set up to study the situation. the groups investigated the wasteland, saline marshes and water resources of the whole region and accumulated first-hand data. on the basis of investigation and study, the regional revolutionary committee mobilized the masses and the cadres at all levels to hold many discussions and then worked out a development programme. the first stage was to control a dozen rivers which had wrought havoc for many years and to improve water conservancy facilities so that large tracts of saline marshes and wasteland could be turned into paddy fields. starting in the winter of 1968, the region's revolutionary committees at all levels led the people in working in shifts round the clock at construction sites despite biting cold winds. they broke up ice to turn soil, dredged rivers, dug ditches and built dykes, bridges, culverts, sluice gates and pumping stations, step by step forming a drainage and irrigation network.

in the course of the massive reclamation and construction, there was a sharp struggle over whether to rely on state aid or mainly on their own efforts and take the road of self-reliance. when the programme was proposed, some people said: "if we are to reclaim so much wasteland and build so many water conservancy projects, we must ask the state for funds, experts and materials." the masses of revolutionary people opposed the idea of relying on state aid. they said: "if we rely on mao tsetung thought and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, we can overcome any difficulty."

the regional revolutionary committee decided that a big reinforced concrete sluice gate in the northern part of panchin should be built on the shuangtaitzu river that flows through the region to detain its water and keep out the sea tides.

this would provide irrigation for large areas of saline wasteland and reed growing marshes to be transformed into paddy fields. in addition navigation would be improved. some materials were in short supply for building the main part of the project. the poor and lower-middle peasants and workers taking part in the project solved the problem by substituting branches of trees and woven reeds. a number of bulldozers were urgently needed, so they turned some tractors into bulldozers. they lacked cranes to hoist huge prefabricated concrete parts in place. it would take a few months to get them from other parts of the country. that would slow down the construction and the purchases would be expensive. pooling their wisdom, the poor and lower-middle peasants and workers finally overcame the difficulty. they produced two devices that could each hoist dozens of tons. this ensured completion of the project on time.

it was the dead of winter when the poor and lower-middle peasants of the "may seventh" state farm and the yangchuantzu reed growing area started digging a trunk canal so as to reclaim more than 6,660 hectares of wasteland. the work was arduous in the marshes as the roots of the reeds and the mud were frozen fast together. the peasants said with determination: "cold weather and frozen ground are nothing to us. we are building the canal with hearts loyal to chairman mao. we are warmed by the red sun shining in our hearts and are going to change panchin, no matter how hard the job." when picks could not break the frozen ground, they used steel chisels and big hammers. working with this spirit, they completed the canal, originally scheduled to be finished in 1971, in a little over half a year. this irrigated some 4,000 hectares of newly reclaimed land that produced the first rice crop that very year and the harvest was good.

the regional revolutionary committee mobilized the masses and organized the collective efforts of the region, state farms, communes and production brigades to build large, medium and small water conservancy projects by combining indigenous methods with modern ones. the whole region has built six large trunk canals and many other large water conservancy projects in the past two years. the state farms, communes and brigades have built hundreds of medium-sized ones that suit local conditions. many production teams have built a large number of small ones by simple methods. all this created favourable conditions for transforming with greater, faster, better and more economical results the land into fields that give good yields despite drought or waterlogging.

tremendous achievements have been made in reclamation and construction in the panchin region under the guidance of mao tsetung thought. in line with chairman mao's teaching "the comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. the comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle", the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in the region this year have mobilized the cadres and revolutionary masses to deepen the mass movement to learn from tachai. there is a new upsurge in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. they have adopted effective measures to strengthen the weak points in reclamation and construction so as to ensure further advances and still greater victories.

in order to raise the degree of mechanization, irrigation, electrification and use of chemical fertilizer and insecticides, the regional revolutionary committee has strengthened its

leadership of local industry so that it serves agriculture better. they aroused the masses to set up a number of small-sized factories by self-reliance. these are playing a positive role in reclamation and construction in panchin. they have already produced rice transplanters and scores of other simple farm machines and implements that are easy to handle. now the region does not have to rely on other places for many kinds of farm machinery.

the region now has 1,574 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p. each) and more than 3,700 tractor-drawn farm implements and machines. many farms, communes and production brigades have mechanized ploughing, harrowing, cultivating and threshing. making full use of local resources, the region is now building two chemical fertilizer plants. each will produce more than the existing one which turns out 3,000 tons of chemical fertilizer a year. scientific farming is widely practised in the region. good strains of seeds suited to the local soil and weather conditions are being cultivated and popularized in the rice growing areas. the frost-free period in the region is short, so the method of removing rice seedlings with the root soil is used in order to cultivate and transplant the seedlings earlier. every production team has set up a "three-in-one" scientific experimental group formed by veteran poor peasants, cadres and educated young people to develop mass scientific experiments in an all round way.

Heilungkiang and Inner Mongolia Have Good Spring Wheat Harvest

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1970)

the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres of the inner mongolian autonomous region and heilungkiang province along china's northern frontier report the first good spring wheat harvest of 1970's, achieved by putting revolution in command of production.

heilungkiang reports 10 to 20 per cent increases over last year. inner mongolia has an all-time high spring wheat harvest, some 35 per cent bigger than that of 1969.

wheat is one of heilungkiang's main grain crops. the province extended wheat acreage by 130,000 hectares this year. inspired by the spirit of the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party, members of the people's communes fostered the concept of farming for the revolution and achieved great success in the mass movement undertaken last winter and this spring to select good seed, accumulate manure, repair farm machines and implements and build water conservancy works. this laid a good foundation for the current good harvest.

during the flowering stage toward the end of june, the wheat on an area covering 1,160,000 hectares in some 30 counties in the province was attacked by insects. the commune members worked hard and wiped out the pests in less than a fortnight. then excessive rain fell starting in mid-july, obstructing the harvesting. the revolutionary committees at all levels mobilized the masses in communications and transport enterprises, government offices and schools as well as other people to go to

the countryside to help. this speeded up harvesting throughout the province.

many areas in inner mongolia this year suffered from insect pests, hail, alkalinity and drought. the plain in the bend of the yellow river, the main wheat-producing area in the western part, was hit this year by alkalinity, sandstorms and floods seldom seen in the past 20 years. the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members displayed the revolutionary spirit of "man will conquer nature" and unswervingly fought the natural calamities. when the crops were buried by sand, they removed the sand; when floods washed away the crops they immediately sowed again. thus they finally got a good harvest.

during the summer harvesting, the people's liberation armymen supporting the left took the lead in the work and organized thousands upon thousands of government cadres and people in cities and towns to help the harvesting. the poor and lower-middle peasants are now joyfully delivering tax in kind and selling surplus grain to the state. according to statistics up to early august from the departments concerned, inner mongolia delivered and sold to the state three times as much wheat as in the corresponding period of last year. this shows the initiative of the revolutionary people in supporting socialist revolution and socialist construction.

INNER MONGOLIA

People on Inner Mongolian Grasslands Study and Apply Chairman Mao's Three Constantly Read Articles in Living Way

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Aug. 24, 1970)

people on the inner mongolian grasslands are striving to revolutionize their own thinking through the living study and application of chairman mao's three constantly read articles with boundless loyalty to the great leader chairman mao.

man utterly devoted to collective

old shepherd wang chang-lin on the wupuleng grassland studies quotations from chairman mao every day as he looks after his grazing flock. in the past three years, with profound proletarian feelings for chairman mao, he has studied and applied in a living way "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". he serves the people heart and soul.

when the production brigade revolutionary committee in the spring of last year was discussing shifting him to a lighter job because of his advanced age and poor health, wang chang-lin immediately went to his production team leader and told him: "chairman mao teaches us to serve the people wholeheartedly. i still have some strength. how can i put down my crook?" when he sets out every morning to graze the flock, he carries a gunny bag with him. when he returns in the evening, it is full of grass. last autumn alone he gathered several tons of grass for his production team.

wang chang-lin braves all kinds of bad weather the year round. when he was grazing the sheep on the grassland one winter day last year, the weather suddenly changed and the temperature dropped to more than 30 degrees below zero. the flock took fright and fled before the howling wind. wang chang-lin ran after the sheep though his feet were getting numb with the cold. suddenly he fell in the snow and had difficulty in getting up. at that moment, he touched his "quotations from chairman mao tsetung" in his pocket, and he felt warmth surge through his body. the image of comrade chang szu-teh (the hero praised by chairman mao in his "serve the people") came to mind. wang chang-lin was determined to protect the collective property at all cost.

he struggled to his feet, and with clenched teeth gave chase to the sheep. boundlessly loyal to the great leader chairman mao, wang chang-lin fought with the blizzard one day and one night and protected the flock.

a living "foolish old man" on grassland

liu chu, an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in the shihpao commune, is called by his fellow commune members "a living foolish old man who removed the mountains". despite his age, he still works for the socialist cause with soaring revolutionary zeal. he tends sheep by day and keeps an eye on the sheepfolds at night year in year out, with utter devotion to the revolution.

while he was rounding up some panic-stricken sheep one time, he stumbled and fell down a slope. he staggered to his feet and fell again after a few steps. the brilliant image of the foolish old man flashed across his mind and in his ears rang this inspiring teaching of chairman mao's: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." full of inexhaustible strength, he made a determined effort to stand up and ran after the sheep. some had been washed downstream by a torrent, so he jumped into the river and rescued them.

during the lambing season, he always helps deliver the lambs at night. he takes the tiny animals and puts them on his heated brick bed and covers them with his quilt, while he himself dozes on the ground. several lambs were sick one time so he bought some pepper with his own money and cooked it with medicinal herbs to feed them. he took care of them day and night. over the past few years, he has not asked the collective to repay him for the medicine he gives the ailing sheep. the survival rate of the sheep he tends reached more than 98 per cent every year.

shepherdess as fine as people in the three constantly read articles

shepherdess payinchichike of the halawusu production team studies chairman mao's works very hard although she is illiterate. no matter how tired she is after a day's work, she asks her little daughter to read to her chairman mao's works in the evening.

the production team decided one day to give extra feed to more than 20 head of lean cattle. the shepherdess offered to do the hard job, as she always does. when her daughter asked her why, she told the girl to read chairman mao's brilliant article "in memory of norman bethune". after her daughter finished reading, payinchichike said: "chairman mao's teachings touch

the hearts of us poor and lower-middle herdsmen. making revolution means shouldering the heavier responsibilities ourselves and leaving the lighter ones to others. how else can we show 'utter devotion to others without any thought of self'?"

payinchichike drove this herd of cattle home, took good care of them and gave them medicine, fodder and water. in the day time she drove the cattle to the best grazing grounds and in the evening drove them home. payinchichike had chronic inflammation of the appendix. the leading comrades of the production brigade revolutionary committee urged her several times to go to the hospital for treatment but she thought: "how can it be said i show my boundless sense of responsibility in the work if i don't shoulder my revolutionary task to the end? the work in our team is very pressing now. the cattle have not yet gained weight. i can't think of going to the hospital." the comrades of the revolutionary committee time and again urged her to take good care of her health. but she worked so hard that she always forgot to rest and take medicine, while she remembered very well what illness the cattle had, and what kind of medicine to give them and when.

though she had a stomachache payinchichike drove the cattle to the grazing grounds one morning. seeing the commune members digging up potatoes she joined them. after a while, sweat beaded from her cheeks. the commune members gathered round her and rushed her to the hospital. the doctors removed her appendix. the people around her were deeply moved and praised her: "payinchichike is a shepherdess as fine as the people in the three constantly read articles exclamation"

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CAMBODIA

Press Communique of Secretariat of Central Committee of National United Front of Kampuchea

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1970)

the secretariat of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea issued on august 22 a press communique on the meeting held by the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea on august 20 and 21. the communique reads in full as follows:

the central committee of the n.u.f.k. met on august 20 and 21, 1970, at the seat of the royal government of national union of cambodia with samdech penn nouth, chairman of its political bureau and prime minister, at the chair. many political questions were on the agenda.

the central committee first heard and approved the political report presented by its chairman, which stressed the great success won by the n.u.f.k. in the military and political fields during the short period after the establishment of the royal government of national union. the national liberation army has in fact completely liberated more than two thirds of the country comprising over 2,600,000 inhabitants. on the diplomatic and political fronts the r.g.n.u.c. has won recognition from 23 countries and national liberation movements.

the central committee then examined at great length the draft bill of finances, submitted by the royal government. after its adoption, the members of the committee approved several proposals of the r.g.n.u.c. and the political bureau of the committee concerning the enlargement of responsibilities of the leaders of interior resistance. the central committee also approved the nomination of mr. khieu samphan, minister of national defence, as vice-prime minister, and the nomination of several vice-ministers from the personages who are now fighting in cambodia. other ministries will by and by be transferred to the liberated zones.

in the light of the same ideas, the central committee has admitted into its ranks a number of personages of interior resistance.

finally, the central committee established its permanent secretariat composed of three members and a secretariat of its political bureau composed of two alternate members of the political bureau, mr. keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and mr. thiounn prasith, minister in charge of the coordination of the efforts of struggle for national liberation.

Statement of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1970)

the royal government of national union of cambodia issued a statement on august 17 strongly condemning the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh clique for its recent crime of administering "military justice" to the leaders of the national united front of kampuchea and members of the royal government of national union. it declared in the statement that it rejected now and henceforth the "verdict" passed by the illegal tribunal serving traitors and stressed that the fighting khmer people, whatever be the sacrifices, will wage struggle under the leadership of the n.u.f.k. until final and complete victory. the statement reads in full as follows:

the fascist and racist lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh clique, faced by more and more stinging and shameful failures, political as well as military, is increasing its vile blows against patriots who have committed only the crime of loving their dear motherland, cambodia, and of working for the restoration of national independence, peace and neutrality. it is in this manner that after having put on a show of their "military justice" and condemned to death samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, on july 5, 1970, the phnom penh puopets, lackeys of american imperialism and sub-lackeys of the regimes of saigon and bangkok, undertook with the same tribunal to pass judgment (sic) on the leaders of the n.u.f.k., in particular members of the royal government of national union. without doubt this masquerade of justice will pronounce "severe condemnations" of the so-called accused.

the royal government of national union of cambodia strongly condemns the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh clique for staging this new comedy and rejects now and henceforth the "verdict" by this illegal tribunal serving traitors. it solemnly warns the authors of this new act of treason, particularly the "judges" of this tribunal, that the khmer people will always remember the crimes committed up to the hour of national liberation.

no conspiracy of manoeuvre in any way can now or in the future weaken the will of all the leaders, members and partisans of the n.u.f.k. in persevering in the sacred fight for national salvation. the fighting khmer people, whatever be the sacrifices, will wage struggle under the leadership of the n.u.f.k. until final and complete victory. placing accusations against the khmer patriots of the n.u.f.k. is certainly proof of the last pounce by the clique of the traitors at bay. who is afraid of whom? it is surely not the khmer patriots who are afraid. it is the traitors of phnom penh and their imperialist masters who, by making these sinister moves, show a panicky fear of the ever more resounding victories of our army of national liberation. like all traitors -- the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh and their accomplices will never escape the same destiny which awaits them.

long live the national united front of kampuchea exclamation

long live cambodia exclamation

Press Statement of Princess Monique Sihanouk Exposes, Denounces "Condemnation" Passed by Military Tribunal in Phnom Penh

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1970)

princess monique sihanouk, wife of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, issued a press statement on august 18 exposing and denouncing her so-called "condemnation" passed by the military tribunal in phnom penh after an illegal trial. the statement reads in full as follows:

i wish to state before the whole world that i categorically reject my so-called condemnation passed by the military tribunal in phnom penh, a condemnation issued by an illegal trial.

our constitution in fact grants the humblest citizen of cambodia the right to defend himself when he is accused. nevertheless, i have been forbidden since march 18, 1970 to return to cambodia, thereby being deprived of any possibility or means of defending myself against the odious calumnies directed against me.

a civilized regime would never sink to the vileness of attacking an innocent woman who has never done anything against it and who has never been involved in affairs of state. my only occupation was with the cambodian red cross. i have never been involved in the smuggling and sale of arms as it has been alleged. if i had truly been venal, i would not be so poor and destitute today.

the military tribunal stated with rare hypocrisy that all my possessions were confiscated as a consequence of this condemnation. what the world does not know is that they were illegally confiscated in the first days after the coup d'etat.

in order to receive justice and restore my honour befouled by unscrupulous people without conscience, i therefore reserve the right to lodge a complaint before the people's tribunal which will be set up after liberation against this jury which illegally condemned me and against all those who despicably and odiously slandered me, shifting all their faults to me.

News Agency of Kampuchea Denounces and Protests against Intensified US Bombing of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Aug. 24, 1970)

the news agency of kampuchea issued an authorized statement on august 13 on the intensified bombing of cambodia by u.s. imperialism, according to a v.n.a. report yesterday. the statement indignantly charged u.s. imperialism with the crime of war escalation and protested strongly against it.

the statement said: after being compelled to withdraw their ground forces from cambodia, the u.s. aggressors have immediately intensified the activities of their air force in heavily bombing the villages and towns throughout cambodia. they brazenly provided air cover by all types of u.s. planes, including b-52's for the rightist troops of the lon nol-sirik matak clique to carry out "mopping-up" operations and these were done in ever increasing sorties on an unprecedented scale.

the statement cited innumerable facts to expose the crimes of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys in dispatching their planes for intensified bombing of cambodia.

the statement said: the news agency of kampuchea, the official information organ of the national united front of kampuchea, has been authorized to make public at home and before world opinion the charges and strong protest against the escalation of aggression over the territory of cambodia by the air forces of u.s. imperialism, the saigon puppet troops and thai accomplice troops.

we firmly demand that the u.s. imperialists and their henchmen immediately stop their criminal bombing and withdraw all saigon puppet troops and thai accomplice troops from cambodian territory.

the statement said in conclusion: the cambodian people are determined millions as one to unite closely under the glorious banner of the national united front of kampuchea headed by its chairman head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and, together with the fraternal vietnamese and laotian peoples, to defeat resolutely and completely the u.s. aggressors and the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak clique so as to build a peaceful, independent, neutral and prosperous cambodia.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Chinese Embassy in Ceylon Gives Film Receptions

(NCNA-English Colombo, Aug. 23, 1970)

the chinese embassy here recently gave several film receptions for ceylonese friends at which the colour documentaries "celebrating may day in spirit of unity and militancy", "peking people's mass rally supports world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism" and "the yangtze bridge at nanking" were shown and were warmly received and praised by the ceylonese friends.

whenever the brilliant image of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, appeared on the screen, warm applause burst out among the audience. while shaking hands with chinese friends, many ceylonese youth wished chairman mao a long, long life.

once after a receception, a primary school teacher said that the completion of the yangtze bridge at nanking is a victory for mao tsetung thought; the chinese working class armed with mao tsetung thought can work any miracle. a professor said that a bridge of such magnitude as the yangtze bridge at nanking built in less than three years is undoubtedly a fruit of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Friendship Delegation to China Led by Kozo Sasaki Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1970)

the friendship delegation to china led by kozo sasaki, former chairman of the japanese socialist party, left peking for home today after concluding its friendly visit to china.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were leading members of the chinese organizations concerned ting hsi-lin, wu hsiao-ta, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yi, wang hsiao-yun and wu shu-tung.

Delegation of Activists of Japan Socialist Party Led by Hisao Kuroda Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1970)

the delegation of the activists of the japanese socialist party led by mr. hisao kuroda left peking for home today after concluding its friendly visit to china.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were leading members of the chinese organizations concerned ting hsi-lin, wu hsiao-ta, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yi, wang hsiao-yun and wu shu-tung.

MALAYSIA

Malayan National Liberation Army Put Some 250 Enemy Troops Out of Action in Past Five Months

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1970)

fighting in the northern states of malaya and in the areas bordering on thailand, the malayan national liberation army, bringing into full play the power of people's war, developing guerrilla warfare vigorously and employing flexible strategy and tactics, has wiped out since last february large numbers of effectives of the reactionary rahman-razak clique and the thai reactionary army which came to help the clique to suppress the people's armed forces, announced the "voice of malayan revolution" yesterday.

initial statistics show, the radio said, that the various detachments of the malayan national liberation army wiped out from february to june some 250 enemy men of the reactionary army and police of malaya and thailand, shot down or damaged three enemy aircraft, captured a quantity of ammunition and other military materials and weeded out a number of enemy agents and counter-revolutionaries.

referring to the victory of the national liberation army in these five months in smashing the successive large-scale military "encirclement and suppression" operations of the enemy, the radio

said that the 8th detachment of the national liberation army fighting in the northern part of kedah state bordering on thailand, valiantly and staunchly beat back enemy attacks from late february to early march and wiped out nearly a platoon of the enemy troops. in june, a unit of this detachment killed or wounded over ten enemy soldiers in an ambush.

the radio said that a unit of the national liberation army in the northeastern part of kedah state put 14 enemy soldiers and two officers out of action in two engagements. in fierce fights against enemy "encirclement and suppression" operations, the 12th detachment of the national liberation army in perak state and the malaya-thailand border in successive attacks from mid-april to early june wiped out over 100 enemy men, shot down a fighter-bomber and a helicopter, hit another helicopter, and captured a quantity of arms, ammunition and other war materials. the 10th detachment of the national liberation army operating in kelantan state on the malaya-thailand border won big victories in many attacks on enemy patrols and posts.

the radio said, "in the same period, the various detachments of the national liberation army sent many armed working teams and propaganda teams to the countryside to propagate among the broad masses the programme and policies of the communist party of malaya, organize them to study mao tsetung thought, and help them solve a number of questions concerning their daily life. at present, the guerrilla areas in kelantan, perak, kedah, perlis and other places are expanding and becoming more consolidated."

the radio said: "the solemn statement issued by chairman mao, the great leader of the proletariat, on may 20, 'people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation' has given all the comrades in the army and the entire revolutionary masses matchlessly tremendous encouragement. all the fighters of the national liberation army and the revolutionary masses of various nationalities in the liberated areas and guerrilla areas are determined to hold still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and to fight, together with the people of the whole country, for the realization of the programme put forth by the communist party of malaya in its important april 25 statement."

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Table Tennis Team Arrives in Kwangchow from Shanghai for Visit

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1970)

the table tennis team of the democratic people's republic of korea, with kang yung kwan as its leader and kim dong heub as its deputy leader, arrived in kwangchow by air today after concluding its visit to shanghai.

on leaving shanghai, the korean comrades-in-arms were accorded a warm send-off at the airport by chou chun-lin, leading member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; leading members of the shanghai physical culture and sports committee and the departments concerned chen teh-hsuen, hsu hai-tao and chang chen-ya; as well as representatives of shanghai table tennis players.

the korean table tennis team arrived in shanghai on august 20. during the past few days, it visited the shanghai shaped steel pipe mill, the shanghai shipyards, the shanghai wrist watch factory and the shanghai industrial exhibition, all of which demonstrate the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle of the chinese working class. the team also attended a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl". everywhere the korean comrades-in-arms went, they were accorded a very warm and friendly welcome and reception. during their stay in shanghai, the korean table tennis players played with shanghai table tennis players so that they learned skill from each other. the chinese and korean table tennis players had a friendly exhibition play in shanghai in the evening of august 22, which won warm praise from the spectators.

when the korean table tennis team arrived in kwangchow, they were met at the airport by shan yin-chang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; chung ming, leading member of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee; leading members of the physical culture and sports committees of kwangtung province and the kwangchow municipality and representatives of the province's table tennis players.

shan yin-chang gave a banquet this evening in honour of the korean comrades-in-arms from the forefront of the struggle against u.s. imperialism. both hosts and guests made enthusiastic speeches at the banquet and repeatedly toasted the further strengthening and development of the great friendship and revolutionary solidarity between the peoples and sportsmen of china and korea.

present at the banquet were jun jong yung, first secretary of the korean embassy in china, who accompanied the korean table tennis team to kwangchow, as well as korean comrades in the city.

CHINA AND POLAND

Chinese Ambassador to Poland Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1970)

yao kuang, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the people's republic of poland, left peking by plane today for his post.

US

American People Demonstrate against US Imperialist Aggression in Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1970)

about 200 american people demonstrated in portland, oregon, on august 22 to protest against the u.s. imperialist aggression in viet nam and the nixon administration's fascist atrocities at home, according to a washington report.

the demonstration was held during u.s. attorney general j. mitchell's stay in the city.

the demonstrators gathered outside hilton hotel where mitchell was delivering a speech. they waved flags of the south viet nam national front for liberation and shouted slogans condemning the u.s. imperialist aggression in viet nam and the cruel suppression of the people at home.

the panic-stricken reactionary authorities called out large numbers of police to suppress the demonstrators; but the latter remained undaunted and fought back heroically.

the frightened mitchell was whisked to the airport by special agents. he admitted that no matter where he went, he met demonstrators.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

September 2, 1970 No. 4731

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* NATIONAL *
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INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Simultaneous Development of Large-Size and Medium- and Small-Size Enterprises

by

Writing Group of State Capital Construction Commission

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 24, 1970)

Modern, large-scale industrial complexes will form the "backbone" of Communist Chinese industry, according to the following article, but the emphasis will be on the building of more medium- and small-size industrial enterprises through "self-reliance."--SCMP Ed.

The great leader Chairman Mao points out: "We must gradually build a number of large-scale, modernized enterprises to serve as the backbone, without which it will be impossible to turn our country into a modern industrial power within the next several decades. But this should not be done in the case of most enterprises. More medium- and small-size enterprises should be built, and full use should be made of the industrial foundation left from the old society. The utmost effort should be made to economize, so that more may be accomplished with less money."

The practice of socialist construction in our country has shown the incomparable correctness of the guideline of simultaneous development of large-size and medium- and small-size enterprises laid down by Chairman Mao. Conscientious implementation of this important strategic guideline will

promote the high speed development of industry, the rational disposition of industry and continuous innovation of industrial techniques, enabling our industrial development to proceed from victory to still greater victory.

In industrial development, the struggle between the two lines has always been acute and complex. An important issue in the struggle has been whether the guideline of simultaneous development of large-size and medium- and small-size enterprises should be put into effect or not. Some comrades at present have not yet completely eliminated the remnant poison of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line from their heads. They still have a tendency toward such erroneous thinking as pursuit after large size and foreign equipment, attaching of more importance to large-size enterprises than small-size ones, and over-estimation of foreign things and under-estimation of native things, thus greatly hampering the implementation of the guideline of simultaneous development of large-size and medium- and small-size enterprises.

Simultaneous Development of Large-Size and Medium- and Small-Size Enterprises Is the Only Way To High Speed Industrial Development in Our Country

People who pursue after large size and foreign equipment have little regard for medium- and small-size enterprises, maintaining that "medium- and small-size enterprises are not economical" and would not solve the problem of speed of industrial development. From their point of view, high speed industrial development is possible only if we have large-size enterprises, because medium- and small-size enterprises do not matter much. They do not understand that implementation of the guideline of simultaneous development of large-size and medium- and small-size enterprises, with large-size enterprises as the backbone but building more medium- and small-size enterprises, will mobilize the enthusiasm and creativeness of millions of the masses for building socialism and foster the spirit of "independence, self-determination, regeneration through our own efforts," "fighting hard under adverse conditions," and "building the nation through industry and thrift." It is the only way to high speed industrial development in our country.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "A problem must be viewed from many sides, not from only one side." In the course of speeding up our socialist industrialization, it is necessary to attach utmost importance to the role played by modern, large-scale enterprises. These large-scale enterprises constitute the backbone of our socialist industry. As Chairman Mao has taught us, "Without this backbone, it will be impossible to turn our country into a modern industrial power within the next several decades." We have already built in the past a number of modern, large-scale enterprises. From now on we will continue to build a number of necessary large-scale enterprises. There can be no doubt about that. However, the building of modern, large-scale enterprises requires centrally located resources and modern communications facilities. Moreover, much equipment and capital outlay will be necessary and the time for construction will be long. Only the most important enterprises therefore can be built at a given time. Their number cannot be large.

Compared with large-scale enterprises, medium- and small-size ones require far less capital outlay, less time for construction, and simpler equipment that can be easily produced. They can be built and operated not only by the central, provincial and municipal authorities, but by administrative districts, hsien, and even rural people's communes or residents in urban districts. This makes it easy to mobilize the activism of all in building and operating socialist industries and produce immediate results.

For example, a small iron and steel mill, coal mine, machine works, cement works, chemical fertilizer plant, etc., requires in general a capital outlay of only from some ten thousand to several hundred thousand yuan. The equipment needed can be locally made. Such a plant can be built in a few months and immediately go into production.

Therefore, only by resolutely implementing the guideline of simultaneous development of large-size and medium- and small-size enterprises, developing more medium- and small-size enterprises while building large-scale ones, will it be possible to exploit fully the incomparable advantages of the vast territory, rich resources and large population of our country, and to enable industrial enterprises to blossom and bear fruit everywhere and to expand at high speed.

Things always develop from small to large size and from lower to higher level. By relying on our own efforts and fighting hard, we can begin with the building of medium- and small-size enterprises, make the quickest possible use of capital investment, turn out products, increase capital accumulation, and gradually expand in scope. In this way we can often develop an enterprise quicker, and produce greater, faster, better and more economical results than building large-size factories from scratch.

The case of the building of two aluminum oxide plants provides a vivid example. One of the plants began on a small scale, with a designed capacity of 35,000 tons. It was built in two years and immediately put into operation. On this basis and relying on its own efforts and combining native with foreign methods, it grew in size and in less than ten years became a large-size enterprise with an annual output of 300,000 tons.

The other plant pursued solely after magnitude. At the beginning it was designed for a capacity of 200,000 tons. Later it was changed first to 400,000 tons, then to 600,000 tons, and finally to one million tons. All these changes "took place on paper," and after more than ten years of construction work at a cost several times that originally estimated, the plant was finally completed with a capacity of only 200,000 tons.

Modern, large-scale enterprises must be coordinated with and supported by large numbers of medium- and small-size enterprises in order to constitute quickly a production potential. "The lotus flower is beautiful, but it nevertheless needs the support of green leaves." If there are only a few large-scale factories--only "bone" but no "flesh," they will not be able to play their role, nor will there be high-speed industrial development.

One of the important reasons why Shanghai's industry has developed at a high speed, produced high output value, and ranked first in the country in the completeness of the machines it produces is the resolute, unwavering implementation by the municipal authorities of the guideline of a simultaneous development of large-size and medium- and small-size enterprises, with large-size enterprises as the backbone and emphasis on the numbers of medium- and small-size enterprises. The machine-building industry of Shanghai consists mostly of medium- and small-size factories. Only 30 percent of them, which are relatively large in size, make the main body of machines and assemble them into complete products. Forty percent of them make auxiliary machines and parts, and the remaining 30 percent do odd jobs in a supporting role. They are closely coordinated with one another as the field armies were with local forces and guerrilla bands during the war, forming a powerful fighting force.

Extensive development of medium- and small-size enterprises on the basis of the actual conditions of our country and coordination between large-size and medium- and small-size enterprises will make high-speed development of industry possible and win precious time. That is the greatest economy. On the other hand, blind pursuit after large size and things foreign and the practice of concentrating only on large-scale enterprises to the complete neglect of medium- and small-size ones will make full utilization of our rich resources impossible for a long time, render the millions of our working people impotent, slow down industrialization, and let opportunities go. That is the most uneconomical thing.

High-speed development of our industry is an important strategic problem of socialist construction, a major question of fighting for time against imperialism and social imperialism. Should it be simultaneous development of large-size and medium- and small-size enterprises with emphasis on the numbers of medium- and small-size enterprises, pursuit after large size and things foreign, and over-estimation of large-scale enterprises to the neglect of small-size ones? That is in essence a question of whether we want high speed development or not.

We want to ask those who pursue after large size and things foreign this question: Do you really want, or only pretend you want, industrial development at high speed? Do you really want, or only pretend you want, to build more large-size enterprises? If you are sincere, then you must put in effect the guideline of simultaneous development of large-size and medium- and small-size enterprises and build more medium- and small-size enterprises.

The faster the development of medium- and small-size enterprises and the more products they provide, the greater will be the accumulation of funds for the State and the faster will the force of technicians grow. In this way we shall be ready to build more large-size backbone enterprises and be able to modernize our industry at higher speed.

Only Simultaneous Development of Large-Size, Medium- and Small-Size Enterprises Will Make Speedy Realization of Rational Disposition of Industries Possible

Those who pursue after large size and things foreign think that building of more medium- and small-size enterprises will disperse forces, militate against the speeding up of key projects, and will not solve the problem of disposition of industries. They do not understand that only by implementing the guideline of simultaneous development of large-size and medium- and small-size enterprises, with large-size enterprises as the backbone and emphasis on the numbers of medium- and small-size enterprises, and by fully mobilizing the activism of the central and local authorities, particularly the activism of local authorities in building and operating industries, will it be possible to assemble more manpower and material resources for the formation of a formidable army of construction, speed up the establishment of industrial systems of different levels and different character in various areas, and make the disposition of our industries more rational than ever. The mistaken practice of building only large-size enterprises to the complete neglect of medium- and small-size ones, "monopolizing everything and undertaking all work," will exactly prevent the concentration of forces and will not help the speeding up of industrial development or the improvement of industrial disposition.

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Local authorities should strive to build independent industrial systems. First cooperatives areas and then many provinces should establish, where conditions permit, more or less independent industrial systems under different circumstances." This directive of Chairman Mao points out basically the direction and road of rational disposition of industries.

Local industrial systems which are more or less independent include heavy as well as light industries, basic as well as processing industries, capable of meeting, to a certain degree, the needs of industrial development, support for agriculture, and the people's livelihood in the localities concerned. To establish local industrial systems which are more or less independent and realize rational disposition of industries, it is imperative to build more medium- and small-size enterprises while continuing to build a number of large-scale backbone enterprises.

Establishment of more medium- and small-size enterprises will make it possible to make full use of scattered and rich resources. For example, coal is found in all the southern provinces, but coal seams are scattered and have not been mined because in the past there was the unreasonable belief that only large coal fields could be profitably mined. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the preposterous view of "there is no coal south of the Yangtze" and "not worth mining," spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang, has been thoroughly shattered. A number of medium- and small-size coal mines have been set up, sending coal production up by a large degree and changing for the first time the unnecessary practice of shipping coal from the north to the south.

Development of more medium- and small-size enterprises will make it possible to process local materials and market the products locally, thus avoiding unnecessary transportation. Some agricultural and sideline products in particular should be locally processed. For example, the farther sugarcane is transported, the greater will be the loss of its sugar content and the higher the production cost. It is economical and reasonable to make sugar where sugarcane is produced.

Establishment of more medium- and small-size enterprises, building of such local industries as small iron and steel mills, small machine works, small chemical fertilizer plants, small coal mines, small power generating stations, small cement works, etc., by utilizing local resources, and development of agricultural and sideline product processing industries and farm machine manufacturing and maintenance industries of the special administrative district and hsien levels and below will bring industry nearer to agriculture, better serve agricultural production, and push forward the development of agricultural mechanization. Meanwhile, this will make full use of the rural labor power, increase the capital accumulation of the communes and production brigades as well as the income of commune members, help to consolidate the collective economy, and strengthen the worker-peasant alliance.

Establishment of more medium- and small-size enterprises will help to promote the development of production in remote areas and areas inhabited by national minorities, and so quickly change their aspect of economic backwardness. Owing to the undeveloped state of the economy in these areas, it will be more difficult to build large-scale enterprises there all at once. However, these areas can completely develop some medium- and small-size industries on the basis of their own needs and relying on their own strength. On this basis it will be much easier to continue to forge ahead.

Meanwhile, establishment of more medium- and small-size enterprises and their dispersed disposition conforms to the requirements of war preparations. From the long-range point of view, this will also help the integration of workers and peasants, and urban and rural areas, creating conditions for the removal of the three major differences.

Guided by the series of brilliant directives of the great leader Chairman Mao, all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions of the country are gradually establishing steel-making, coal, power generation, and farm machine industries of various levels. More than 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions are beginning to produce automobiles in quantity. The small chemical fertilizer plants and small cement works built in all parts of the country are together producing more than one-third of the total output of chemical fertilizer and cement of the country. This has effectively improved the disposition of industries in our country and laid a good foundation for the establishment of more or less independent industrial systems in various parts of the country.

Simultaneous Development of Large-Size and Medium- and Small-Size Enterprises Helps Promotion of Continuous Innovation of Industrial Techniques

Whenever they hear a small factory or a native method mentioned, those who pursue after large size and things foreign will think that it is a "rustic setup" or a "backward" method. Their creed is that only high class, precision, and advanced equipment can turn out high class, precision, and advanced products, and that only large factories with foreign equipment can develop new technology. They do not understand that continuous innovation of industrial techniques can come only from production practice. The longer the industrial front is extended and the richer production practice becomes, the faster will be technological development.

Chairman Mao points out: "We must not take the old road of technological development of other countries of the world and trail behind them at a snail's pace." The adoption and development of new techniques is an important measure for building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results and rapidly realizing industrial modernization in our country. Implementation of the guideline of simultaneous development of large-size and medium- and small-size enterprises will give the millions of the masses a vast scope for working out technical innovations and give full play to the wisdom and ingenuity of our working people, so as to promote continuous development of technology and scale the peak of world science and technology.

In the current upsurge of grasping revolution and stimulating production on the industrial front, a large number of medium- and small-size enterprises have become an assault force for continuous innovation of industrial techniques. They hold high the great red banner of the thought of Mao Tse-tung. Although they are small in size, their aspirations are high, and they are not superstitious and do not fear difficulties. With "one red heart and two hands," they assault technical peaks by relying on their own efforts, and have created many new techniques that have caught up with and surpassed world advanced levels. Practice shows that medium- and small-size enterprises have a big role to play in the mastery and development of new techniques.

Medium- and small-size enterprises, being numerous and widely distributed, make it easier to pool together from all sides and quarters the wisdom and creativeness of the masses. People encourage one another in their work and pool together their resources. "The fire burns brighter when all help to bring in firewood." You may break through a barrier while I assault a difficult pass, and many problems are thus easily solved.

Medium- and small-size enterprises, being "a blank piece of paper," are not laden with any burden or restricted by rules and regulations. They can boldly create and carry out innovation, and serve as pace-setters in the search for new techniques of all kinds.

Medium- and small-size enterprises are flexible and highly adaptable to suit the circumstances. They can take up a job without much ado, use simple and crude means available as well as native methods, and may change their products at any time or trial produce new products. They can serve as a vanguard force for the development of newly emerging industries.

Many medium- and small-size enterprises are now producing high class, precision, and advanced products which only large-size factories with foreign equipment were thought in the past to be able to produce. Moreover, the ways and means of production are more and more sophisticated and the road of progress becomes broader and broader. Many "native methods" are a crystallization of the boundless wisdom of our working people. They are certainly not "backward" methods, and still less so-called "methods where no other methods can be found" as the modern revisionists preposterously called them. Native methods are clever methods. They can produce more results with the expenditure of less money and are methods of self-reliance. Some of the native methods are the most advanced technical achievements that conform to objective laws.

In adopting and developing new techniques, we do not discard all the beneficial experience from foreign countries. Nor do we copy their experience wholly. We must resolutely oppose the "foreigners' slave philosophy" that thinks everything foreign is good. As a matter of fact, not all foreign technologies are advanced. Even of their technologies of the 1960's, many are backward.

For example, an imported vinylon plant in Peking used to be regarded as the most "advanced" of its kind, but the masses discovered in their production practice that many links of production were extremely backward. After extensive technical innovation, a great part of the non-essentials was axed, and as a result production capacity doubled.

Therefore, an analytical attitude should be adopted toward things from foreign countries. "First use, second criticize, third transformed, and fourth create." There must be no blind faith in these things.

The attitude toward the guideline of simultaneous development of large-size and medium- and small-size enterprises is in the final analysis an attitude toward the masses and mass movements. The guideline of simultaneous development of large-size and medium- and small-size enterprises is a guideline of following the mass line and launching extensive mass movements in industrial development. Its strong viability lies in its full mobilization of the activism and creative spirit of the millions of the masses for building socialism. Without simultaneous development of large-size and medium- and small-size enterprises, it will be impossible to give full play to the activism of the central and local authorities, there will be no speedy and booming development of local industry, particularly hsien- and commune-level industry, and it will be impossible to draw to the great ranks of industrial development the millions of the masses, including the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and urban dwellers. Therefore, there will

be no broad mass movement on the industrial front and no greater, faster, better and more economical results in the development of industrial production.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's great strategic guideline of "Be prepared for war, be prepared for bad years, and do everything for the people" and "Grasp revolution and promote production, all other work and war preparations," a tremendous, powerful production-increase and economy movement is rising on the industrial front on a nationwide scale, bringing about a scene of booming prosperity. The large-scale factories are the backbone. They lead the small-size factories which in turn urge them forward. The large, medium- and small-size enterprises learn from one another, urge one another forward, fight in cooperation with one another and develop together, effectively pushing forward a new flying leap in the national economy and making the guideline of simultaneous development of large-size and medium- and small-size enterprises radiate brilliant light.

Let us rally more closely than ever around the Party center headed by Chairman Mao with Vice Chairman Lin as the deputy, hold higher than ever the great red banner of the thought of Mao Tse-tung, earnestly implement the Party's general line for building socialism as well as the guideline of simultaneous development of large-size and medium- and small-size enterprises and the whole series of "walking on two legs" directives, give full play to the superiority of the population of 700 million, develop our industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results, win new victories of socialist revolution and socialist construction, and win glory for the great leader Chairman Mao and for the great socialist motherland!

* * *

INDUSTRY

Railway Wheels and Tyres Plant Makes Fuller Use of Potential and Achieves Good Successes

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1970)

the workers, revolutionary cadres and technicians of the railway wheels and tyres plant, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work and making fuller use of the potential of the plant, have achieved great successes in winning stable and high output, good quality and low consumption. by the end of this july, the plant fulfilled more than 84 per cent of the 1970 production plan, 30 per cent above the previous peak for the corresponding period. quality rose steadily and cost dropped significantly.

this is a big modern plant in china. after entering the great 1970's, the revolutionary masses of the plant, following our great leader chairman mao's teaching "china ought to make a greater contribution to humanity", were determined to make fuller use of the existing equipment and raise productive capacity. under the leadership of the plant party committee and revolutionary committee, a mass technical innovations movement was launched throughout the plant.

a key piece of equipment is the ring type heating furnace. the workers improved the original design before the great proletarian cultural revolution. this raised the capacity of the furnace and increased output. the "three-in-one" technical group which has veteran workers as the main force has made further experiments during the current movement to increase production and practise economy and shortened the time for heating and increased furnace capacity by 80 per cent over the original design.

four row bearings of a rolling machine were to be discarded and replaced when something went wrong with them. displaying the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act, the steel rolling workers made repeated experiments and were able to repair them. the plant has repaired more than 30,000 pieces of equipment and spare parts this year without asking the state for any new bearings.

the plant built a small forge and press workshop which has processed many spare parts for itself and turned out parts and equipment for over ten small chemical fertilizer plants and machinery works in the neighbourhood, greatly promoting local industry.

Tientsin Chemical Plant Makes Effective Multiple Use of Materials

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Aug. 26, 1970)

six new products, including important raw materials for china's electronics and chemical industries, have been trial-produced from waste by the revolutionary workers of the tientsin chemical plant for multiple use of materials under the leadership of the plant's revolutionary committee.

the plant topped the state target for the first half of this year. all major products were of first class quality. consumption of raw materials and production costs were reduced greatly. the profit handed to the state was an all-time high, 24.5 per cent more than that for the same period of last year.

this chemical plant in tientsin, a major north china industrial city, is a big enterprise. in analyzing the characteristics of the plant's production, the revolutionary committee pointed out that the waste gas, heat, liquids and slag which are in huge amounts provided immense possibilities for increasing production if they were used fully. the committee mobilized the workers to give suggestions and make experiments. a movement for massive multiple use of waste materials soon started.

the no. 4 workshop has accumulated a great amount of calcium carbide slag in the course of producing polyvinyl chloride. the workers used the slag heaps that had accumulated over the years to make bricks of high quality. then, they made no. 400 cement from this slag and later put it into mass production. the plant can now produce 3,600 tons of cement every year from its supply of slag and on the basis of the capacity of its equipment.

technical research groups with veteran workers as the core and including revolutionary cadres and technicians have been set up in the plant to expand the mass movement to make multiple use of materials. by pooling the wisdom of the masses and bringing into full play the role of technicians, the groups have solved many long-standing, knotty problems.

the no. 2 workshop used to discharge large amounts of waste chlorine from its chimney. failure to use this gas was a great waste, but no way had been found to make use of it. in line with chairman mao's great teaching "practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge", a technical research group, in cooperation with the workers, made many experiments and finally produced indigenous equipment to collect the waste gas and turn it into sodium hypochlorite, an industrial chemical used in making paper. this turned waste into a valuable material for the state.

the plant revolutionary committee constantly educated the masses in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle and mobilized them to do things themselves, repair old things and make use of waste, use indigenous methods instead of modern ones, combine indigenous and modern methods and expand multiple use of materials.

trichlorobenzene is a raw material for making a very effective insecticide. production formerly did not meet the country's need and some of the raw material had to be imported. with lofty

proletarian aspirations, the workers in the plant decided to make trichlorobenzene as a concrete action to win honour for our great leader chairman mao and the great socialist motherland. the workers of the no. 5 workshop were assigned to trial-produce and manufacture the raw material. they did not ask the state for building space, equipment, materials or more workers, but solved these problems by their own efforts. through simple indigenous methods and hard work, they set up in a month a section that can produce 600 to 700 tons of trichlorobenzene each year, while maintaining usual production.

Inner Mongolia's Mass Movement in Industry and Communications to Increase Production and Practise Economy

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Aug. 26, 1970)

inner mongolia's industrial and communications revolutionary workers are grasping class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in the economic sphere, deepening the revolutionary mass criticism and developing a mass movement to increase production and practise economy. they are guided by our great leader chairman mao's great teaching "grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war." both revolution and production are advancing well.

total value of industrial output for the first half of this year was 53 per cent of the annual plan. this is 21.1 per cent more than in the corresponding period of last year. output of the major state industrial items -- iron, steel, coal and electricity -- all increased by big margins. the semi-annual railway transportation plan was fulfilled 23 days ahead of schedule and the semi-annual plan for coal production 25 days ahead of time. the mass movement for technical innovations is sweeping the region. there is a steady flow of new techniques, technological processes, products and materials.

with the great help of the people's liberation army units supporting the left in the region, the workers deepened the revolutionary mass criticism and sharply criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash including the slavish comprador philosophy, the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and "let experts run the factories" pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in inner mongolia. this raised the people's revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, and soon brought about a new situation full of vigour in many factories and mines. the leading departments in paotou and huhehot since the beginning of this year have organized scores of big and small factories to carry out large-scale socialist cooperation in a planned way. they worked hard and have now trial-produced lorries and tractors.

in the thorough-going proletarian revolutionary spirit, the workers at the paotou radio elements factory turned down a plan which was based on things ostentatious and foreign. the plan called for an investment of 4 million yuan and needed one year for designing and two years for construction and the beginning of production. they started with simple, indigenous methods and made use of local resources. in just three months, they put up factory buildings covering

more than 400 square metres and made a complete set of indigenous equipment to manufacture diodes and silicon-controlled rectifiers.

the huhehot boiler plant has grown from a team of a dozen maintenance workers with ten hammers. as a result of the workers' revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and building the plant through hard work, it now turns out boilers, gas produces, chassis for trucks and other products.

the workers at the ore dressing plant of the paotou iron and steel company displayed the spirit of daring to think and act. after making some innovations, they created a new technological process for permanent and enriched magnetic ore dressing, making an important contribution to building the iron and steel industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results. the steel plant of the same company produced high-grade high carbon killed steel and ordinary low alloy no. 56 i-beams which are in big demand for building china's industry. revolutionary workers of the paotou iron and steel company and the second metallurgical construction company of the ministry of the metallurgical industry completed a top-blown converter of high quality at high speed which went into operation recently.

following chairman mao's great teaching "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the leading departments of the autonomous region have relied on the masses in the movement to increase production and practise economy, and energetically supported and assisted various leagues, banners and counties in setting up local industries. the silinghol league recently built more than 40 small factories with local funds and efforts. preparations are underway in other parts of the region to set up small coal pits and iron and steel, machinery, cement and chemical fertilizer plants.

the revolutionary masses in the region's industry and communications are carrying forward the movement to increase production and practise economy to a new and higher level. they are determined to score still greater victories in revolution and production to win honour for the great leader chairman mao and for the great socialist motherland.

MODEL PLA MAN

Good PLA Cadre Serving Soldiers Wholeheartedly

(NCNA-English Foochow, Aug. 25, 1970)

everyone in a regiment of the foochow units of the chinese people's liberation army on the fukien coastal front expresses admiration whenever mention is made of lo ting-kuei, deputy director of the regimental logistics department. all agree that he is a good cadre who makes it his business to serve the companies and has the interests of the soldiers at heart.

lo ting-kuei is a communist party member and an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in the p.l.a. foochow units. since the day he joined the army, he has earnestly studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way and served the fighters whole-heartedly in every post, he has held, as cook, quartermaster and then deputy director of the regimental logistics department.

lo ting-kuei was promoted to quartermaster from squad leader in the autumn of 1964. during his five years as quartermaster, he often got up extra earlier and went to bed late, working with the cooks and giving up his free sundays to work in the kitchen or feed pigs or grow vegetables. he also helped the soldiers with washing, haircuts and mending.

the unit undertook a project on a high mountain two miles from the barracks one summer so that the soldiers on this detail would have good food and plenty of it, lo ting-kuei worked from morning till night carrying water and food up the mountain and, after hours, he helped the cooks feed the pigs and grow vegetables. he did not have a full night's sleep for twenty days running. he carried the night food to the mountain and when he returned home, he saw it was already two o'clock. he felt a bit dizzy and chronic enteritis tortured him. he wanted to rest, but when he thought of the opinions and suggestions he heard at the work-site, he could not relax. following chairman mao's teaching on serving the people whole-heartedly, he immediately went to the kitchen to mix the dough and cut vegetables till dawn. then he carried breakfast to the work-site. seeing lo ting-kuei with bloodshot eyes, the fighters were moved and commended his thoughtfulness in working the whole night to provide them with a tasty meal.

lo ting-kuei was promoted to deputy-director of the logistics department of the regiment last july. in line with chairman mao's great teaching "see to it that they do not divorce themselves from the masses or from productive labour while performing their duties", he placed even more strict demands on himself and served the fighters whole-heartedly. the day after he took up his new post, he set up his office in the company at the advance position and in farms, and among fighters. he lives where the conditions are hardest. wherever there are difficulties he goes to help solve them.

lo ting-kuei went round several companies one time and found that the fighters had not had bean curd for a long time. he thought this might be due to negligence in the supply work. on investigation, he found that the companies lacked necessary facilities for making bean curd. with the comrades doing logistics work, he repeatedly studies chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" and vice-chairman lin's instruction "office work should serve the company" and organized them to discuss the question of "for whom?". this raised their political consciousness. from then on, the members of the logistics department gradually fostered the new practice of thinking about what the companies think about and doing what the companies want done. they rapidly solved the problem of making bean curd, and often send grain and fuel directly to the companies and deliver things to the advance positions so that urgently needed goods reaches the fighters quickly.

a radar station on a hill lacked water, so lo ting-kuei led the comrades of the logistics department in carrying stones up to the hill to help build a water storage basin. implementing chairman mao's teaching on building the country with diligence and frugality, he joined the fighters of a company in building their own barracks. they worked hard under the scorching sun in southern china. lo ting-kuei always rushed to do the heaviest job, fearing neither hardship nor fatigue. he led other comrades in transporting many huge stones, each weighing more than 0.4 tons, from a hill several miles away to the site. they carried more than 100 tons of sand from the beach to the construction site by shoulder-pole. the company finally built their barracks after more than four months of hard work, saving a great deal of

money for the state and strengthening the combat effectiveness of the fighters through tempering in manual labour.

Lo ting-kuei's whole-hearted service to the fighters is shown, above all, in his great concern for their political and ideological progress. He often says: "A communist and a cadre engaged in logistics work should be concerned not only about fighters' health and their living conditions but about their ideological progress." When new recruits join the ranks every year, he always studies with them Chairman Mao's three constantly read articles "Serve the People", "In Memory of Norman Bethune" and "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains" and tells them of the crimes perpetrated by the U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang and of the new trends in class struggle in society. When veteran fighters are demobilized, he always carries a needle and thread with him to mend their clothes before bidding them farewell and encourages them to make new contributions in defending the dictatorship of the proletariat after they return to their civilian posts. Fighters praise him in these words: Comrade Lo Ting-kuei shows real love for the fighters on the things that matter. He is not only the good 'house-keeper' of our regiment but also a good pace-setter in closely following Chairman Mao in continuing the revolution. He is close to our hearts."

GENERAL STORES

Grassland Store in Northwest China Serves Peasants and Herdsmen Well

(NCNA-English Sining, Aug. 25, 1970)

The shop assistants of the Saishihke store of Wulan County in Chinghai Province, northwest China, provide the peasants and herdsmen with whole hearted service through a mobile trading team. They resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's great principle of "developing the economy and ensuring supplies" and are praised by the masses.

The store, which has seven workers, supplies members of Mongolian, Han, Hui and other nationalities in Saishihke People's Commune with means of production and consumer goods and purchases by-products of agriculture and stockbreeding from them. The commune is mainly engaged in stockbreeding, but does some farming. There are more than 300 Mongolian yurts scattered on the 4,000-square-kilometre grassland. It used to take six or seven days to make a trip to the store and back, and this was very inconvenient.

Some comrades in the store suggested setting up a mobile trading service to bring goods to the yurts. The store leadership supported this suggestion and immediately organized the workers to study Chairman Mao's brilliant three constantly read articles and his teaching "This question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle". They criticized such revisionist fallacies as "put profits in command" spread by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi. In this way their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines was greatly raised. They said that socialist commerce must put proletarian politics to the fore, help production and be convenient for the masses. They went out from behind the counter to bring a mobile trading service to the vast grassland.

the production teams and the peasants and herdsmen can buy means of production and consumer goods at state fixed prices easily, instead of making a long journey to the store.

workers of the store, while making their rounds, talk with the local people, visit them and note down what goods are wanted to support agriculture and stockbreeding and bring more convenience to the peasants and herdsmen. the shop assistants also make careful investigations to determine what means of production and consumer goods are required in the stockbreeding area. some medicines are needed in the spring when animals get sick easily owing to the shortage of water and fodder. in the autumn shearing and mating season shearing tools are needed. in the winter lambing season milk powder, electric torches and batteries are in demand. the peasants and herdsmen are very busy with production and so the mobile trading team brings means of production and consumer goods right to the yurts. pulangkou was hit by an unusually bad windstorm in the winter of 1968 and the grass was parched. the lambs suffered from dysentery and ewes lacked milk. a certain kind of medicinal tea and milk powder were needed. as soon as workers of the store heard of this, they rushed supplies to the area, thus reducing the damage to livestock. the peasants and herdsmen in wutu area built irrigation ditches to fight against drought in the spring of 1966, but they were short of spades, picks and spade handles. the store sent the urgently needed tools to the work site.

the mobile trading team also makes great efforts to purchase goods while going from place to place. this is convenient for the masses and ensures that abundant agricultural and stockbreeding by-products and medicinal herbs are fully utilized. the team explains the best way to gather medicinal herbs and strip and process pelts, hides and casings, and has helped the peasants and herdsmen diversify the economy. this has consolidated and promoted the development of the collective economy of the people's communes.

RURAL POWER STATION

South China Hsien Builds Rural Hydro-Electric Stations

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 25, 1970)

people's communes and production brigades in fokang county in kwangtung province, south china, are building small hydro-electric stations with indigenous methods by relying mainly on themselves. hydro-electric power generation has grown rapidly and great changes have taken place in the county. the people are illuminated by the brilliance of our great leader chairman mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism."

this county in the mountainous area of the northern part of the province has many springs and small rivers and streams, providing a good potential for the generation of power. the county had some success in developing hydro-electric power works before the great proletarian cultural revolution. but interference by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi held this work back from meeting the needs of industry and agriculture and the rising living standards of the people.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres have greatly raised their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines through criticizing liu shao-chi's revisionist line. this raised their enthusiasm for building and running power stations higher than ever. more than 170 small hydro-electric stations have been built since last year or are now under construction, with a total generating capacity of 3,100 kilowatts. stations with a total capacity of 1,100 kilowatts have been completed. this equals the total capacity of all stations built in the county since liberation. electricity is now available in 80 per cent of the production brigades. every people's commune has its own broadcasting station, and every production team has loudspeakers. more than 600 peasants have become skilled in hydraulic power generating work.

the county's revolutionary committees at all levels have since last year grasped firmly the struggle between the two lines in developing hydro-electric power. they have run various mao tsetung thought study classes, made deep-going revolutionary mass criticism and roundly repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of "relying exclusively on specialists" and "seeking ostentation and things foreign" that liu shao-chi peddled. all this helped leading cadres at various levels and the masses to see the importance of persisting in the policy of "walking on two legs", bringing into full play the initiative of the people's communes and the production brigades and building small hydro-electric stations with indigenous methods. this must be done to develop power generation with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

the revolutionary masses started an upsurge in building small hydro-electric stations. each of the new hydro-electric stations has a capacity that usually is less than 10 kilowatts. indigenous methods and simple equipment are used in construction and each station is finished in around one month. the communes or production brigades have built more than 98 per cent of the stations. the lotung production brigade of the liangan people's commune built six stations by itself. every production team of the brigade now has electricity and every family has electric light. the brigade put up a 7.5-kilometre-long high tension transmission line and provided the state with 420,000 kwh a year.

building hydro-electric stations stimulates construction of water conservancy projects. the county built over 2,900 water conservancy projects last winter and this spring, including eight electric pumping stations and 41 hydraulic pumping stations. this brought irrigation and drainage facilities to 97 per cent of the county's farmland, solving the long-standing problem of waterlogging in the southern part and aridity in the northern part of the county. grain output last year again topped the target set in the "national programme for agricultural development". there was a good harvest of early rice this year.

agricultural mechanization is growing all the time. all the people's communes and production brigades that have electricity have set up workshops to process farm produce and repair farm implements. the county now has 3,300 agricultural machines as against 1,500 in april of last year when the ninth party congress was held. the mechanization and semi-mechanization of processing farm produce are saving much manpower.

the commune members display the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act in building rural hydro-electric stations. they integrate revolutionary courage with a scientific approach

and do everything themselves -- surveying, designing, construction, installation of equipment and operation. many elderly poor peasants, young people and women have become skilled in building and running rural power stations.

some of the equipment for more than one-third of the 170 hydro-electric stations built is made of bamboo or wood instead of iron. the masses pooled their wisdom to solve many knotty technical problems.

the people had to take the fast fluctuation in the flow of mountain streams into account in their work. foreign technical literature says that power stations should not be built on such streams. but the poor and lower-middle peasants of fokang county, after repeated experiments, have done the "impossible". they reduced the weight of the rotor of the water turbine by substituting wood for iron and modified the angle of the rotor blade so that the rotor is turned by even a small flow. they made three kinds of rotors with different blade angles to suit the different flow in various seasons. this ensures that the power stations operate the year round.

the peasants recently built a portable hydro-electric station which has equipment that in all weighs only 200 kilogrammes. it takes less than an hour to dismantle and set it up again. with this equipment, mountain streams with a very small flow can generate power.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AA WRITERS BUREAU

Executive Secretariat of Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau Firmly Supports Palestinian People's Armed Struggle, Condemns "Rogers Plan"

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1970)

the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau in a statement issued today resolutely supports the palestinian people's armed struggle and condemns the "rogers plan". the full statement reads:

u.s. imperialism and its tool of aggression in the middle east -- israel, hard hit by the people of palestine and other arab countries, have found themselves at the end of their tether and landed in an ever greater predicament. confronted with the vigorous armed struggle waged by the people of palestine and other arab countries for the liberation of the occupied territories, panic-stricken u.s. imperialism is still putting up a desperate deathbed struggle. on the one hand it loses no time in arming israel and intensifying its acts of aggression against palestine and other arab countries; and on the other it also resorts to political tricks for a "peaceful solution" to the middle east question. the "rogers plan", which was dished up not long ago, is part and parcel of such a counter-revolutionary dual tactics of u.s. imperialism. its aim is to bring about a middle east "munich", a plot hatched by u.s. imperialism in collaboration with soviet revisionist social-imperialism. in the name of the afro-asian progressive and revolutionary writers, the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau hereby expresses its vehement condemnation.

ever since israel launched its war of aggression on june 5, 1967, u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism have been stepping up their collusion and plotting to wipe out the palestinian guerrillas and to put an end to the just cause of the palestinian people. they have tried by one thousand and one ways to back and maintain the u.s. imperialist tool of aggression israeli zionism in its aggression against palestine and all other arab states and to drive a "wedge" into the arab countries in order to split their militant unity. all these perverse and evil actions boil down to one point, namely, a vain attempt to ensure the interests of u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism in this part of the world. in spite of the many "charming" cloaks it has put on, the "rogers plan" fails to conceal this sinister design.

the heroic palestinian and other arab people will be neither cowed nor deceived. they categorically rejected the "rogers plan" and have speedily brought about a tremendous wave of mass movement against the "rogers plan". the palestinian guerrilla fighters are convinced that armed struggle is the correct road leading to the liberation of their occupied territories. with guns firm in their hands, they launched extensive offensives in the jordan valley, the golan heights and upper galilee and answered the various schemes of "peaceful solution" with outstanding combat actions. as pointed out recently by yasser arafat, chairman of the central committee of the palestine

liberation organization, "the political solution will never pass through but will be defeated by our rifles."

at present the situation of revolution in the arab countries is excellent. from their own experience, the palestinian and other arab people have come to see that u.s. imperialism, soviet social-imperialism and zionism are their sworn enemy. the palestinian people are more convinced than ever before that they are the masters of their own country; neither the white house masters nor the renegades in the kremlin have the right to interfere with them in deciding their own destiny. gone forever are the days when one or two "super-powers" could dominate the world. people throughout the world who cherish freedom and independence firmly support the just cause of the palestinian and other arab people. these peoples have come to understand and grasp ever more the revolutionary truth pointed out by the great leader chairman mao tsetung: "the oppressed peoples and nations must not pin their hopes for liberation on the 'sensibleness' of imperialism and its lackeys. they will only triumph by strengthening their unity and persevering in their struggle."

the executive secretariat of the aawb is watching with close attention the development of the situation in the middle east and condemns with great indignation the dirty collaboration between u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism and their towering crimes in attempting to liquidate the just cause of palestine. the secretariat reaffirms that it firmly stands by the palestinian and other arab people. the secretariat calls upon all the progressive and revolutionary writers in asia and africa to take up pens as weapons further to expose the ferocious features of u.s. imperialism, social-imperialism and zionism, make new efforts in supporting the heroic struggle of the palestinian and other arab people for the liberation of the occupied territories and against the "rogers plan", and further to heighten the vigilance against the conspiracy of the enemy.

we are deeply convinced that "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big." with a glorious tradition in struggle the palestinian and other arab people, by strengthening their militant unity and persevering in the protracted armed struggle, will assuredly march forward from victory to new and more brilliant victories exclamation

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Peking Reception Marks Tenth Anniversary of Signing of China-Afghanistan Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1970)

the china-afghanistan friendship association gave a reception this evening to mark the tenth anniversary of the signing of the china-afghanistan treaty of friendship and mutual non-aggression.

hedayatullah saidi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the afghan embassy in peking, attended the reception.

present on the occasion were leading members of the organizations concerned including chi peng-fei, chen chi-teh, hsieh huai-teh, ting hsi-lin, chen chieh, wang lei and fang ke.

ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and hedayatullah saidi, charge d'affaires ad interim, exchanged toasts at the reception. they reviewed the growth of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and afghanistan with the joint efforts of the governments and peoples of both countries after the signing of the china-afghanistan treaty of friendship and mutual non-aggression.

ting hsi-lin said that the chinese people would continue to make efforts to strenghten the friendship and unity between the peoples of china and afghanistan. hedayatullah saidi said: "we the afghan people are happy and filled with admiration to see the steady and successive progress of its neighbouring country -- china, under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, the beloved leader of the chinese people, and we wish the chinese people a glorious future."

guests and hosts had a cordial conversation at the reception and repeatedly toasted the constant growth of the friendship between the peoples of china and afghanistan.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Ceylonese Prime Minister Receives Chinese Technical Team

(NCNA-English Colombo, Aug. 25, 1970)

ceylonese prime minister mrs. bandaranaike this afternoon received members of the chinese technical team to assist in the construction of the bandaranaike memorial international conference hall and had a friendly talk with them.

present on the occasion were yang cheng-fan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in ceylon, and sun li-hsun, economic attache of the embassy.

CHINA AND RUMANIA

Rumanian Water Conservancy Works Study Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1970)

the rumanian water conservancy works study group led by popuscu titus, vice-chairman of the rumanian national union of agricultural production co-operatives of the socialist republic of rumania, left here for home by plane this morning.

it was seen off at the airport by wang ying-hsien and other leading members of the chinese departments concerned.

also present were octavian gavris, charge d'affaires ad interim of the rumanian embassy in china, and others.

during its stay in china, the group toured liaoning, shanghai, chekiang, hopei and other places.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Arrives in Damascus

(NCNA-English Damascus, Aug. 24, 1970)

chou hua-min, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived here today for a visit to syria and to attend the 17th damascus international fair at the invitation of the syrian minister of economy and external trade.

he was greeted at the airport by ammal jammal, vice-minister of economy and external trade, and other syrian officials.

chinese ambassador to syria chin chia-lin was also present at the airport.

syrian minister of economy and external trade abdel halim khaddoum received and had a cordial and friendly talk with the visiting chinese vice-minister in the afternoon.

minister khaddoum expressed his warm welcome to the chinese vice-minister's visit to syria. he said that syria firmly opposes the u.s. and israeli aggression and has rejected the new u.s. plan for a "peaceful settlement" of the middle east question. syria is not isolated in its struggle because it has support from the people of many countries, especially from the friendly chinese people, he added.

vice-minister chou hua-min thanked the syrian minister for his invitation. he said: u.s. imperialism is our common enemy. the people of our two countries are supporting each other in the struggle against imperialism. the friendly relations between our two countries will be further developed. he wished the friendly syrian people new victory and achievement in their struggle against the u.s. and israeli aggression and in the construction of their own country.

chinese ambassador chin chia-lin was present on the occasion.

US AND CAMBODIA

Nixon Administration Blatantly Announces 40 Million Dollars' Worth of Arms Supply to Puppet Lon Nol Clique

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1970)

the u.s. state department spokesman blatantly announced yesterday that the u.s. government had decided to provide 40 million dollars' worth of military assistance to the puppet lon not-sirik matak clique for fiscal 1971 beginning july 1 this year, according to reports from washington.

this decision of the nixon administration's once again exposes the criminal act of u.s. imperialism in obstinately persisting in the aggression against cambodia and further expanding the war of aggression in indo-china.

the u.s. military assistance is mainly to provide ammunition, arms, communications equipment and training for the lon nol-sirik matak clique to suppress the cambodian people's revolutionary struggle in a vain attempt to prop up the tottering reactionary rule of the puppet clique.

although the nixon administration was compelled to temporarily "withdraw" its aggressor troops from cambodia on june 30 under the strong opposition of the american people and the people of the world, it has intensified instead of slowing down its activities of aggression against cambodia. recently, the wanton bombing of cambodia by u.s. gangster aircraft has extended to all parts of that country. it was also reported that to enhance its collusion with the rightist clique of cambodia and its aggression against cambodia, the u.s. "embassy" staff in phnom penh has been increased from 11 to 50. the "embassy" has under its leadership a mission of u.s. military advisers in plain clothes. at the same time, large numbers of south vietnamese puppet troops, under the instigation of u.s. imperialism, continue to stay in cambodia and have committed all kinds of crimes including arson, murder and pillage. the united states has also reached an "agreement in principle" with the thanom-praphas clique of thailand on brazenly introducing more thai troops into cambodia. senator robert griffin, assistant senate republican leader, recently admitted that "assistance" offered to the rightist clique of cambodia "is certainly consistent with protecting our troops in viet nam". all this fully demonstrates that the nixon administration is stepping up the aggression in indo-china in an all-round way.

the aggressive acts of the nixon administration will only make u.s. imperialism sink deeper and deeper in the quagmire of the war of aggression in indo-china, arouse stronger resistance from the indo-chinese people, and thereby accelerate the complete defeat of u.s. imperialism in its war of aggression.

US

Afro-Americans Demonstrate Against Fascist Persecution

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1970)

the black people in new haven, connecticut, and sparta city, georgia, of the united states, have held incessant demonstrations to protest against racial discrimination and fascist persecution by the reactionary authorities, according to reports from washington.

hundreds of blacks and whites held a joint demonstration in new haven yesterday to protest against the reactionary authorities' persecution of a leader of the black panther party, a progressive afro-american organisation. when a police cruiser carrying the black panther party leader drove out from the court, the demonstrators shouted slogans denouncing the reactionary authorities and cornered the car for about five minutes.

the black people in sparta held a demonstration against violent suppression on august 22. when the mayor tried to read a "city ordinance" banning demonstrations, the black demonstrators pushed him aside and continued their march. the reactionary authorities hurriedly called in state troopers to suppress the demonstrators, but the blacks, defying brute force, fought fiercely with the reactionary troopers. after breaking through various obstacles, the black people marched down the main street to the courthouse and held a protest meeting there.

yesterday, 800 afro-americans in quentin prison, california, held a demonstration in the prison yard to protest against the extremely bad condition of the prison. the struggle of the afro-americans won the support of the mexican-american and white prisoners.

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* NATIONAL *
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REFORM OF ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANS

Perseveringly Transform Office Work in Accordance with Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

- experience of Fenghuang hsien revolutionary committee in perseveringly carrying out "three-third system"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 23, 1970)

The "three-third" system now in force in Communist Party and government offices was instituted following a directive from Mao urging cadres on active duty to go down to the lower levels to do manual labor. The system calls for sending one-third of the cadres and staff of an office or department to the lower levels to do labor and another third to the lower levels to carry out investigation and study, while the remaining third is to stay in the office to carry on day-to-day work. After some time, the cadres change roles, with those working at the lower levels coming back to their office and those working in the office going down to the lower levels to do manual labor, and so on.--SCMP Ed.

Obeying great leader Chairman Mao's teachings, "Functioning cadres should also go down in turn to do manual labor" and "Organize a revolutionized leading group capable of linking itself with the masses," the revolutionary committee of Fenghuang hsien, Hunan Province, has since October 1968 perseveringly carried out the "three-third system" by which one-third of the personnel go down to do manual labor, another third go to the basic level to carry out investigation, and still another third remain in the office to

carry on day-to-day work. By now, they have rotated from one branch of work to another for the fourth time.

Practice in the past year and more shows that carrying out the "three-third system" is a basic measure for implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian line of building of political power, revolutionizing the offices, and further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

What does Fenghuang hsien revolutionary committee do to persevere in the "three-third system" and to make it consolidate and develop continuously?

Tightly Grasping Education in the Struggle Between the Two Lines

Fenghuang hsien revolutionary committee carried out the "three-third system" on the basis of simplifying administrative structure and sending down the cadres. At the time a few comrades said: The offices of the hsien revolutionary committee have little manpower but much work to do. They are already very busy. If the "three-third system" is to be carried out, we are afraid that we shall not be able even to lift the "curtain," much less produce a good play.

Most of the comrades disagreed to this point of view. They held that: When there is little manpower and much work, we should all the more give prominence to proletarian politics, come out of the small circle of day-to-day work, go deep into reality and among the masses, study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, and quicken remolding of our world outlook. If we stay long in the office and bury ourselves in work the whole day, we shall not be able to stage a good show even if we have "lifted the curtain." If we do not handle this problem well, we may slide down to the road of revisionism.

The hsien revolutionary committee held that the debate between these two different opinions reflected the struggle between the two lines and between the two different world outlooks. To further heighten the consciousness of all in the struggle between the two lines and to deepen their understanding of the "three-third" system, they organized them to study profoundly Chairman Mao's teaching, "The most fundamental principle in the reform of state organs is that they must keep in contact with the masses," and the series of his other teachings on building of the proletarian political power, and to roundly criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the building of political power.

Some old comrades reviewed the impressive lessons they had learned of their being long alienated from labor and the masses and becoming revisionist ideologically. They all realized that carrying out the "three-third system" was an important step in transforming office work in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and a major problem concerning whether the offices which held political power would forever preserve their bright red color and grasp and exercise power well for the proletariat.

With thinking unified, the principal leading members of the hsien revolutionary committee first divided themselves into three groups and went in the fore to carry out the "three-third system."

Thoroughly Changing Old Ideas and Old Styles

The first problem met after the "three-third system" was put into effect was that office work was in confusion for some time. To cope with this situation, the comrades in charge of the work at the top level recalled the cadres who had been sent down to the lower levels.

After a serious analysis, the hsien revolutionary committee discovered that the principal cause of this confusion was: The old system in the office had changed, but the old ideas and old habits and old styles which reflected the old system had not been thoroughly changed. This showed prominently that some comrades had not established the idea of making office work serve the basic level, and were accustomed to the old styles of relying on meetings and reports to exercise leadership. Consequently, the basic-level comrades were very busy and were tied up by their work.

In view of these problems, the hsien revolutionary committee organized all to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's teachings about methods of leadership, to put on the table the danger brought by routinism and scholasticism, and to sharply criticze the bureaucratic styles of behaving like bourgeois overlords. In order to transform office work in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, they adopted three revolutionary measures:

First, they grasped the fundamentals and the orientation, exercised political leadership, and got rid of routinism.

For example, when grain was requisitioned in autumn last year, they criticized the old styles of sitting in the office to write reports, to reckon accounts, to assign tasks and to accelerate the speed of work, and changed the grain-requisitioning meeting which was to be held at the top level into a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class held at the basic level. After studying Chairman Mao's works, carrying out revolutionary mass criticism and discussing the current situation of class struggle at home and elsewhere, they let the masses keep the accounts. When the study class ended, a mass movement was stepped up in the whole hsien where the masses competed in delivering patriotic grain in aid of the socialist construction of the motherland. They overfulfilled the tasks of grain requisitioning for the whole year in only 40 days or so.

Practice shows that so long as prominence is given to proletarian politics and effort is made to grasp the fundamental of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, it will be possible to carry out all branches of work smoothly.

Second, they grasped the typical cases, used them to lead the whole hsien, exercised leadership in a living way, and got rid of the generalized leadership.

Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "It is imperative to grasp typical cases well," the hsien revolutionary committee devoted most of its energies to grasping typical cases. They continuously brought the problems concerning the area as a whole to be studied at a selected point and then summed up the experience gained by the selected point and popularized it throughout the area as a whole.

For example, they tightly grasped the typical cases of T'angao brigade, Ch'iat'ien commune, which changed the evil natural conditions through self-reliance and hard struggle. They organized the commune and brigade cadres three times to visit this brigade and learn things from it. This gave a great impetus to the work in the whole hsien.

Third, they reduced the number of meetings and reports, exercised face-to-face leadership and got rid of scholasticism. Comrades responsible for the work at the top level changed their old styles of sitting in the office and listening to and reading reports and went out of the office to exercise face-to-face leadership.

In spring last year, seedlings were ruined in some localities. The comrades responsible for the work at the top level immediately went to the communes and brigades where the ruining of seedlings was most serious, made inspections in the fields, had talks with the cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants. Not only did they very quickly make clear the cause of the ruining of seedlings, but they also found a method to solve the problem. They immediately called a short meeting over telephones and organized the whole hsien to strengthen management of the fields where seedlings had been transplanted. The basic-level cadres agreed that this meeting over telephones had been called in time and purposefully.

After these three revolutionary measures had been put into effect, confusion in work was overcome effectively. This not only guaranteed firm implementation of the "three-third system" but also promoted revolutionization of the work of the whole office.

Three Forces Combined To Form One

The second problem Fenghuang hsien revolutionary committee met in carrying out the "three-third system" was: The force is divided into three parts. How should they be combined to form one? At the beginning, some comrades responsible for making investigations buried themselves in work at the selected spots and confined themselves to these spots; some comrades who were sent down to do manual labor fostered the simple labor viewpoint and seldom took heed of the work at the top level; the comrades who remained in the office were busy handling the routine and seldom went down to contact other comrades. The comrades were divided into three groups and could not work with united efforts. This prevented the "three-third system" from playing a full role in the revolutionized building of the office.

To solve this problem, the hsien revolutionary committee conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's brilliant article, "Methods of Work of Party Committees." Having strengthened its concept of the situation as a whole, it went further to make clear the tasks for each of these three groups of cadres, so that they could work separately and in cooperation.

Comrades who were sent down to do manual labor not only must regard the places where they labored as the classroom for them to remold their world outlook, but also must show concern for the interests of the whole and take the unit where they work as the basic point where they start examining the current situation and feeling the pulse of the masses.

Comrades responsible for investigations must make investigations while bearing in mind the problems met at the top level, go personally into practice and gain experience in the way of "dissecting a sparrow."

Comrades responsible for the work at the top level not only must handle their routine well, but also must exchange information with the lower levels and devote most of their energies to popularizing their experience gained at the selected points.

With their tasks clearly defined, they again adopted the method of going from the top to the bottom and holding face-to-face meetings, on-the-spot meetings and meetings over the telephone to maintain contact with one another, so as to promptly concentrate the new trends, new problems, and new experience discovered on the first line of the three great revolutionary movements, study them and use them to guide the situation as a whole. In this way, the cadres worked in scattered groups but they got together ideologically. They worked separately and in cooperation. The three groups of cadres were united on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

In May last year, Comrade Sun Hsiu-fu, chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee, was making investigation in Ch'at'ien commune when he discovered that a handful of class enemies were fanning a gust of evil wind of reversal of previous verdicts and sabotaged the implementation of the spirit of the Party's "9th Congress." He immediately reported this state of affairs to the comrades in the office. The comrades in the office also promptly told the comrades who were making investigations or had gone down to do manual labor the problems met at the top level, and also organized the selected spots to launch counter-attacks first, so as to gain experience.

At a face-to-face meeting, comrades of the three groups analyzed the new trends and new characteristics of the class struggle under the new conditions. They decided to organize a Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team of more than 300 people in the whole hsien and extensively roused the masses, thereby soundly defeating the class enemies and further consolidating and developing the excellent current situation.

After Fenghuang hsien revolutionary committee had carried out the "three-third system," the former state of the office being alienated from politics, practice and the masses was changed. The broad masses of cadres

could hear distinctly and see clearly. They saw clearly the new trends of the class struggle, so that they could give prominence to proletarian politics and tightly grasp class struggle. While going deep among the masses and taking part in collective productive labor, they cemented their relationship with the masses. In doing office work, they could serve the masses in a still better way. During the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles, they could learn Chairman Mao's teachings deeply, apply them in a living way. This promoted revolutionization of their own thinking. Consequently, a new scene emerged in revolution and production in the whole hsien.

- Reporting Group under Revolutionary Committee of Hsianghsi T'uchia and Miao Autonomous Region, Hunan Province

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CORRECTION

The title of the item under China and Syria in SCMP No. 4729, page 29, should read "Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Chou Hua-min Leaves on a Visit to Syria." Same in Table of Contents.

CADRES' DEPENDENTS

Cadres' Dependents Also Must Take the "May 7" Road

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 23, 1970)

In November last year, a group of the cadres' dependents came to the "May 7" cadre school of the National Supply and Marketing General Cooperative. After coming to the cadre school, should they stay idle at home or join the cadres in taking the "May 7" Road?

Great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive" has already blossomed in our minds. After Jen-min Jih-pao carried the article entitled "We Also Have Two Hands; We Do Not Stay Idle in the City!" in 1968, we have been longing for such a day when we also can work with our hands in building socialism.

Our wish came true at last! The cadre school first established a dependents' factory for making ropes and later set up a colliery, a sewing group and a cobbler's group. We were filled with joy! We rushed to enroll ourselves for work there.

Running a factory was not so simple as we had imagined. We met many difficulties at first and were confronted with the struggle between the two ideologies.

When the rope making factory was established, there was only a small house with a treadle spinning wheel. Some comrades said: "What can we do? Even a clever cook cannot prepare a meal out of nothing!" Chairman Mao's teachings about "self-reliance" and "hard struggle" pointed out to us the orientation of advance. Having insufficient machines, we bought from other localities some discarded treadler spinning wheels and repaired them by ourselves for further use. The house was too small, and we made use of a shed and built it with our own effort into a simple factory building. When tools, such as benches and scissors, were lacking, we brought some from our homes.

Having lived for a long time in the city, some comrades got used to the comforts of urban life. Now they sat at the spinning wheel, continuously treading the wheel with their feet and working busily with both hands. When the day's work was over, they felt pains in their loins and legs and found their fingers benumbed. At such a time, Mao Tse-tung's thought gave us endless power in overcoming difficulties.

One of the comrades had heart disease. She got dizzy when she saw the wheels turning and heard the machines rumbling in the spinning workshop. But, she reminded herself of Chairman Mao's teaching "Fear neither hardship nor death," and Comrade Yang Shui-ts'ai's revolutionary spirit of "pushing on the barrow as long as it stands," and she plucked up her courage and perseveringly went on with her work. After training for a period of time, she got used to manual labor and gradually improved physically.

When the factory was established, the efficiency of labor was relatively low and not much income was gained. Some people said: "How can this be? We cannot even earn our meals!" They wavered ideologically. This showed that some comrades did not see the target clearly when they participated in manual labor. We held a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class for four terms. We studied Chairman Mao's brilliant "three constantly read articles," and criticized renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist trash of "material incentive" and "money in command." We all realized that we participated in manual labor not to "earn money to support our families," but to add bricks and tiles to the edifice of socialism. After making clear the orientation, we were more vigorous in fighting hardships.

Mao Tse-tung's thought is a beacon light and a fountain of strength. It is because we have the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought that we have cleared away the ideological obstacles one after another, overcome one difficulty after another, and started our dependents' factory from scratch, developing it from a small scale to a large scale, and running it with ever better results. We have rendered service to comrades of the cadre school and contributed our share toward socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Participation in collective productive labor has greatly promoted revolutionization of our thinking. Some comrades say: 'Formerly we lived in tall buildings and we thought of food and clothing and were busy with household chores. Now, in the cadre school, we read Chairman Mao's works, do revolutionary work and take the 'May 7' road." We are determined to advance in great strides along the "May 7" road pointed out by Chairman Mao for the rest of our lives!

- All Comrades of Dependents' Factory affiliated to "May 7" Cadre School run by the National Supply and Marketing General Cooperative

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LAND RECLAMATION

Northeast China Production Brigade Turns Sandy Tracts into Granary

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Aug. 27, 1970)

the poor and lower-middle peasants in the yushutun production brigade in yihsien county, liaoning province, have transformed large tracts of sandy land into a thriving granary through self-reliance and hard work, guided by chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai".

the brigade's farmland of more than 300 hectares has been turned into extensive, regular plots lined with rows of trees and crisscrossed by irrigation ditches. despite successive natural disasters between 1966 and 1969, the brigade had good harvests every year, becoming one of the outstanding units in liaoning province in learning from the tachai production brigade.

when the poor peasants of the village led a miserable life under the ruthless exploitation and rule of the kuomintang reactionaries before liberation, no attempts were made to improve the sandy land. after liberation, the local poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres, in response to chairman mao's call "get organized exclamation", were determined to turn yushutun into a new socialist village. chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai" increased the poor and lower-middle peasants' determination to conquer nature. they studied chairman mao's brilliant article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" over and over again and put forth the militant slogan "build windbreaks to end sandstorms and turn sandy tracts into fertile farms".

led by the brigade party branch, the commune members started an afforestation campaign in a high spirit. in just over a year, they put up several windbreaks also intended to prevent the sand from shifting. but because of the serious seepage of water in the sandy soil, many saplings died. some saplings were washed away by a flash flood. the poor and lower-middle peasants were undaunted. they followed the example of the tachai poor and lower-middle peasants, determined to overcome difficulties and replant the trees. after a few years of hard work, they planted a 4-kilometre-long shelter belt to protect the river bank and 13 windbreaks amidst the farmland. the total acreage of trees planted came to 130 hectares. they were thus able to overcome big sandstorms.

their success in afforestation enabled the people of yushutun to see more clearly that so long as they hold aloft the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and bring into full play the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, they will be all-triumphant.

they then set themselves the task of transforming the sandy tracts. they worked very hard for more than three years and finally removed over 40 big sand dunes and countless small ones and filled in all depressions and unused ditches. in removing one of the big sand dunes, they had to carry away 40,000 cartloads of sand. then they carried back 20,000 cartloads of soil from two to three kilometres away to

improve 130 hectares of sandy tracts. this enabled them to achieve a per-hectare yield of more than three tons, as against hundreds of kilogrammes in pre-liberation days.

in response to chairman mao's teaching, they then began to raise pigs so as to accumulate manure. in three years the pigs they bred collectively numbered over 460. this supplied enough piglets for household pig-breeding. the brigade reached its goal of one pig per capita in 1968.

to ensure stable yields irrespective of drought or waterlogging, the party branch of the brigade organized the people to study repeatedly chairman mao's teaching "irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture". they set about sinking wells and bringing electricity to the village. they learned while working and got experience through practice. in this way they sank eight big wells. then they brought electricity to the village and equipped the wells with electric pumps. this has not only met the needs of agricultural production but also brought electric light to every family.

the commune members said with satisfaction: "the red sun shines on yushutun village and mao tsetung thought illuminates our hearts."

WOMEN WORKERS

All-Woman Passenger Train Crew on Mountain Railway Line

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Aug. 27, 1970)

young women are the attendants on a passenger train on a sector of railway that goes through mountainous fuhsien county on the liaotung peninsula in northeast china.

nurtured by mao tsetung thought, the attendants have matured politically in the past decade and more. they have been cited as a national advanced unit of passenger train attendants, and an advanced unit of liaoning province in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

this team cherishes profound love and infinite admiration for our great leader chairman mao. they have turned the train compartments into a classroom for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought over the past decade and more, particularly since the great proletarian cultural revolution.

as the train starts in the morning, the first thing they do is to organize the passengers to study chairman mao's works so that the passengers attend a class on mao tsetung thought every time they take the train.

conductor lu hsien-chih heard a new instruction by chairman mao broadcast over the radio one evening. full of revolutionary enthusiasm, she worked the whole night without sleep to make over 1,000 copies. the next morning, she distributed them to the passengers.

on the morning of may 21 this year, our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" was broadcast over the radio. boundlessly loyal to chairman mao, the attendants immediately organized the passengers to study it. the passengers were moved. they said: "every time we take the train, we attend a class on mao tsetung thought. this gives us inexhaustible strength."

luggage attendant sung hsi-fen was carefully sewing a gunny bag for a passenger one day when a commune member who had come along to take care of the rice seeds entered the luggage van. seeing her frowning, sung hsi-fen asked with concern: "comrade, do you feel unwell? we have medicine and a barefoot doctor on the train." the commune member said: "no, i'm just worried about these rice seeds..."

the commune member belonged to the machuantzu production brigade. the train was scheduled to stop at machuantzu station for just a minute. it would be very difficult to unload so many bags of rice seeds that quickly. chairman mao's great teaching then rang in sung hsi-fen's ears: "these battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests." this gave her an idea, and she thought: "i must do as chairman mao teaches exclamation passenger trains in mountain areas must serve the poor and lower-middle peasants." she went to look for the chief conductor and suggested that all the attendants help out. the chief conductor agreed and passed on the word.

the instant the train stopped at machuantzu station, the attendants rushed to the luggage van and helped unloading the 80 bags of rice seeds. the commune member praised their revolutionary spirit of serving the people wholly and entirely.

the team has made a living study and application of chairman mao's brilliant three constantly read articles and served the people whole-heartedly over the years.

an old woman went to wafangtien by train one day to see her niece. she knew that her niece was a shop assistant but did not know the shop or her niece's address. the town has many shops. where should she go to locate her niece? on hearing this, a conductor consoled the old woman warm-heartedly: "chairman mao teaches us: 'all people in the revolutionary ranks must care for each other, must love and help each other.' when the train reaches the terminal i'll help you find her."

even though the conductor was tired after a day's work, she did not stop to eat but immediately took the woman's luggage and went with her from one shop to another to find the niece. after two hours of fruitless walking, the conductor was sweating and her legs ached from carrying the heavy luggage. at that moment, she thought of this great teaching of chairman mao's "serve the people whole-heartedly". that encouraged her to keep on going in the hot sun into every shop, big and small, on every street and lane. she eventually located the old woman's niece. the woman was so moved that she could not utter a word but grasped the conductor's hands warmly.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrade Kellezi and Other Albanian Comrades Visit China-Albania Friendship People's Commune and Receive Rousing Welcome

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1970)

comrade abdyl kellezi and the other comrades of the albanian government economic delegation he is leading today spent a happy and significant day with the commune members of the china-albania friendship people's commune.

early in the morning, members of the china-albania friendship people's commune, filled with profound revolutionary friendship of the chinese people for the fraternal albanian people and holding the portraits of chairman mao, our great leader, and of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, came to the seat of the commune revolutionary committee to welcome the albanian comrades-in-arms.

as comrade kellezi and the other albanian comrades, in the company of comrade hsieh huai-teh, vice-minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, arrived at the commune, the commune members, gathered along the tree-lined highway decorated with slogans of welcome, beat drums and gongs and waved the national flags of china and albania. they shouted again and again: "long live the militant friendship between the people of china and albania exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation" and "long live comrade enver hoxha exclamation" comrade kellezi warmly joined the commune members in shouting: "enver-mao tsetung exclamation" and "mao tsetung-enver exclamation"

comrade chang shih-ta, chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, told the albanian comrades how the commune had launched a mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, purified the class ranks, consolidated and built the party organization and simplified the administrative structure, how the cadres were taking part in collective productive labour, and how the commune members had built water conservancy projects and practised scientific farming. comrade kellezi praised the success achieved by the china-albania friendship people's commune in adhering to chairman mao's policies of self-reliance and hard struggle and warmly congratulated the commune members on their success.

the albanian comrades then visited the commune's dairy farm, paddy fields, duck farm, clinic and agricultural machinery repair workshop and took part in physical labour in the orchard.

comrades from the albanian embassy in peking took part in physical labour in the orchard on many occasions before. the peach trees are now bearing abundant fruits. comrade kellezi pointed to a basket of big peaches which had just been picked for entertaining the guests, and said that these were fruits of friendship between the chinese and albanian people.

the commune members gave a luncheon in honour of the albanian comrades. the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms chatted enthusiastically at the luncheon about the great militant friendship cemented between the chinese and albanian people in the struggle against their common enemies. they also exchanged their experience in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and expressed their determination to win still greater victories.

liu shao-wen, leading member of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, also accompanied the albanian comrades on the visit.

earlier, the albanian government economic delegation visited the semi-conductor equipment factory of the hsicheng district of peking, the peking art handicrafts workshop and a reservoir in miyun county.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Chi Peng-fei Meets Algerian Charge D'Affaires Ad Interim to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1970)

chi peng-fei, vice-minister of foreign affairs of china, today met mahieddine abed, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic people's repuolic of algeria in the people's republic of china, and had a friendly talk with him. vice-minister chi peng-fei stated first of all that the letter addressed by abdel aziz bouteflika, minister of foreign affairs of algeria, to the chinese foreign minister on the illegal kidnapping of two algerian nationals by the israeli authorities had been received. he was authorized, on behalf of the chinese government and people, to resolutely condemn this criminal act of provocation against the algerian people committed by israeli zionism with the support of u.s. imperialism, resolutely support the stern and just demand of the algerian government for the immediate and unconditional release of the kidnapped algerian citizens, and resolutely support the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against the u.s.-israeli aggressors.

present on the occasion was ho kung-kai, responsible member of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

CAMBODIA

Commentary of Information Bureau of Political Bureau of Central Committee of National United Front of Kampuchea

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1970)

the information bureau of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea issued on august 25 a commentary on the taking charge of the royal embassy of cambodia in czechoslovakia by a diplomat of the royal government of national union of cambodia. the commentary reads in full as follows:

the information bureau of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea has learnt that certain people consider that the taking charge of the royal embassy of cambodia in prague by a diplomat of the royal government of national union of cambodia is a patriotic act but constitutes an illegal occupation (sic exclamation).

the information bureau of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. ventures to point out that this taking charge is cambodia's internal question. moreover, it is the liberation of a portion of the national territory that has been usurped by the diplomatic agents of the traitorous clique of lon nol, sirik matak and son ngoc thann, lackeys of the u.s. imperialist aggressors.

terming the taking over of the royal embassy of cambodia in prague by a diplomat of the national united front of kampuchea, whom the czechoslovak government has recognized as such, as an illegal occupation is neither more nor less than acknowledging that the liberation and present occupation of two-thirds of cambodia by our national liberation armed forces are also illegal; unless, of course, the fascist anti-poular regime of the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thann clique be recognized as the only legal representative of the khmer people as the united states and its puppets have done.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

New Chinese Ambassador to Hungary Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Budapest, Aug. 26, 1970)

lu chih-hsien, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to hungary presented his credentials this morning to kisnazy oedoen, vice-president of the presidium of the hungarian people's republic.

lu chih-hsien was accompanied by all the diplomats of the chinese embassy in hungary.

present on the occasion on the hungarian side were: cseterki lajos, secretary of the presidium of the hungarian people's republic; gyenes andras, vice-minister of foreign affairs; ferro jozsef, acting directer of the protocol department and major general pesti endre, budapest garrison commander.

both ambassador lu chih-hsien and vice-president kishazy oedoen made speeches on the occasion.

after the ceremony, vice-president kishazy oedoen had a friendly talk with ambassador lu chih-hsien.

on the same day, ambassador lu chih-hsien, leading all the diplomats of the chinese embassy, placed a wreath at the martyrs' monument on the budapest hero square.

ambassador lu chih-hsien arrived here by air on august 17.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Table Tennis Team Visits Chairman Mao's Birthplace, Shaoshan

(NCNA-English Changsha, Aug. 27, 1970)

the table tennis team of the democratic people's republic of korea, with kang yung kwan as its leader and kim dong heub as its deputy leader, arrived at shaoshan, the birthplace of our great leader chairman mao, today and visited chairman mao's former residence and the exhibition hall attached to it.

the korean comrades-in-arms from the forefront of the struggle against u.s. imperialism warmly praised the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and paid high tribute to the militant friendship between the chinese and korean people during the visit. on behalf of the korean table tennis team, kang yung kwan wrote in the visitors' book: "our table tennis team wish comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and the close friend of the korean people, a long, long life exclamation may the great friendship and militant unity cemented in blood between the korean and chinese people last forever exclamation"

the korean table tennis team arrived in changsha from kwangchow by train this morning and then went to shaoshan. on its arrival in changsha, the team was warmly welcomed at the railway station by li chen-chun, vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee; leading members of the provincial physical culture and sports commission and other departments concerned chang ten-lung and yang shan; and representatives of sportsmen in hunan province.

jun jong yung, first secretary of the korean embassy in china, accompanied the table tennis team to changsha.

li chen-chun gave a banquet this evening in honour of the korean table tennis team. the banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of militant unity between the people of china and korea. hosts and guests repeatedly proposed toasts to the lasting militant friendship between the people of china and korea.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Charge D'Affaires Ad Interim to Pakistan Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Aug. 26, 1970)

chao cheng-yi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in pakistan, gave a film reception here this evening for pakistan friends.

two full-length colour documentaries, "celebrating may day in spirit of unity and militancy" and "the yangtze bridge at nanking", were shown.

present at the reception were: golam w. choudhury, minister of communications; ghias uddin, secretary of the ministry of defence; abdur rab, secretary of the planning commission; a.k.m. ahsan, secretary of the ministry of food and agriculture; v.a. jafarey, secretary of the ministry of commerce; other leading government officials and prominent public figures.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to pakistan were also present.

earlier, the chinese embassy has given several receptions at which the two colour documentaries were shown.

after seeing the films, many pakistan friends warmly praised great mao tsetung thought and the tremendous achievements scored by the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung.

a friendly atmosphere prevailed at the receptions. whenever the brilliant image of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, appeared on the screen, warm applause burst out among the audience.

after seeing the film, a student said that the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung have made great achievements in their socialist construction and socialist revolution. a journalist said that the completion of the yangtze bridge at nanking was a great victory for mao tsetung thought.

THAILAND

Thanom Clique's Treasonable Policy Reduces Thailand and People to Poverty

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1970)

the thanom-praphas clique of thailand is throwing the national finance and economy into steady deterioration and the broad masses of the working people of the country into deepening poverty. this is the result of the treasonable policy that the clique pushes in docilely serving the u.s. imperialist aggression against asia, stepping up arms expansion and war preparations and extorting taxes and levies.

the thanom clique is tailing after u.s. imperialism in arms expansion and war preparations and its military expenses

have been shooting up drastically. as a result, thailand's economy has been worsening seriously. it was reported that the financial budget for fiscal 1970 has reached 27,299 million baht, an increase of 13.9 per cent over the previous fiscal year. "defence" spendings total 4,646 million baht, an increase of 23.3 per cent over 1969 while "internal affairs" spendings, mainly used on the reactionary police, register 5,619 million baht, an 8 per cent increase over 1969. the expenses for "defence" and "internal affairs" exceed 10,000 million baht, accounting for more than 37 per cent of the fiscal 1970 budget. the military expenditures in building strategic highways and other military installations were listed by the thanom clique under such disguise as "construction" and "communications" items. therefore, the actual military expenditures are much greater than the figures announced by the thanom clique. in order to actively carry out the policy of "making asians fight asians" worked out by its master, u.s. imperialism, and to step up its invasion of cambodia, the thanom clique in its recent budget bill to parliament for the next fiscal year envisaged a further sharp increase of 5,413 million baht for "defence".

u.s. monopoly capital has unscrupulously plundered thailand's wealth and resources. a report said that direct private investment of the u.s. monopoly capitalist groups in thailand has reached 2,000 million u.s. dollars and that there are more than 150 companies, factories, banks and offices owned by american capital in that country. the u.s. monopoly capitalists have thus dominated such key economic departments of thailand as finance, oil extracting and refining, tin refining, rubber processing and textile. according to incomplete figures, the profits grabbed by u.s. monopoly capital from thailand every year exceeds 6,000 million baht.

the u.s. and japanese monopoly capitalists are dumping large quantities of commodities in thailand, bringing about an unprecedented deficit in the latter's foreign trade. according to the statistics of the customs of the thanom clique, the volume of imports was 25,629 million baht in 1969 while that of exports was only 14,604 million baht, showing a deficit of 11,025 million baht, or eight times the average annual deficit from 1960 to 1964.

the drastic decrease of thailand's rice export has further increased its foreign trade deficit. according to the statistics of the bank of thailand, rice export in 1964 was about 1.9 million tons or 4,389 million baht which accounts for one third of its total income in foreign trade. from 1964 onward, it has dropped year after year, falling to only one million tons or 2,887 million baht in 1969, that is over 1,000 million baht less than several years ago.

the huge trade deficit has seriously aggravated thailand's balance of international payments and its foreign exchange reserves. according to statistics of the bank of thailand, the present foreign exchange reserves of the country is only a little more than 800 million u.s. dollars, showing a drop of nearly 200 million dollars in comparison with that three years ago.

the ruthless exploitation and plunder by the u.s.-thanom clique have resulted in a reduction of agricultural output in the country in the last several years. in 1967 and 1968, suffering additionally from serious drought, agricultural production dropped drastically. statistics showed that in 1967, the output of rice, thailand's main agricultural produce, was 19.8 per cent less than that of 1966, and in 1968 it registered

a further decrease of 25 per cent comparing with 1966. agricultural output in many provinces continued to decrease by a wide margin last year. this caused hundreds of thousands of peasants to suffer from hunger and many of them had to leave their homes to seek a living elsewhere.

industrial production has dropped year by year. in 1968 it was 2.2 per cent below the 1967 level. the rice husking industry in particular produced 19 per cent less in 1968 than the previous year. last year, the output of thailand's traditional product, gunny bags, was 45 million or 18.8 per cent below 1968. in comparison with 1968, iron ore dropped by 4.4 per cent, tin 11.7 per cent and lead 34.7 per cent last year.

to tide over the daily worsening financial and economic crisis, the thanom clique has borrowed heavily, imposed heavier taxes and issued paper currency wantonly to exploit the people more ruthlessly. it was reported that taxes went up to 17,940 million baht this year, an increase of 1,680 million baht. up to the first half of this year, the internal and external debts incurred by the thanom clique totalled 26,230 million baht (foreign debts 6,405 million and domestic debts 19,825 million). the per capita debt was about 1,000 baht. by the end of last year, the country had issued 12,606 million baht of currency, which was nearly double that of 1960.

as a result of the oppression and exploitation by the u.s.-thanom clique, prices are skyrocketing and the people are leading a miserable life. it was reported that the price of rice went up from 45 tp 60 per cent in 1968 in comparison with 1960 while that of consumer goods rose 15 per cent in 1969 over the previous year. after the tax increase on several hundred imported commodities announced by the thanom clique to meet military expenses, the market in the country was thrown into utter confusion and prices universally mounted again.

the perverse actions of the thanom clique are making the thai people further awaken and have aroused more bitter resistance from them.

CHINA AND YEMEN

Premier and Foreign Minister of Yemen Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Aug. 26, 1970)

mohsin al einy, premier and minister of foreign affairs of the arab republic of yemen, yesterday received wang jo-chieh, chinese ambassador to yemen, and had a friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

New Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Aug. 26, 1970)

tseng tao, newly appointed ampassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to yugoslavia, presented his credentials to josip broz tito, president of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, at brioni today.

tseng tao was accompanied by all diplomats of the chinese embassy.

present on the occasion on the yugoslav side were: mirko tepavac, state secretary for foreign affairs, and milosz melovski, adviser to the president on foreign affairs.

after the ceremony, president tito had a friendly talk with ambassador tseng tao.

ambassador tseng tao arrived in belgrade on august 17.

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* HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS *
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AGNEW'S ASIAN TOUR

Sending Off the "God of Plague"

(Hong Kong Shang Pao, September 1, 1970)

US Vice President Agnew has concluded his Asian tour and is returning home. He is now taking a two-day "rest" in Honolulu, so that his secretaries may prepare the report on the trip for him.

Is this Asian trip by Agnew a success or a flop? Yesterday, the commentator of Jen-min Jih-pao of Peking had already commented on this. His comment is worthy of reading by Agnew.

In Peking's view, Agnew is a "god of plague." In the course of this Asian tour, he had visited with the US running dogs--Park, Chiang, Thieu, Lon Nol and Thanom, with the apparent object of planning further schemes of US aggression in Asia.

In Peking's view, Chiang is "a political corpse who has long been spurned by the Chinese people." That Agnew called on Chiang in Taiwan and reaffirmed continued US support for the Chiang gang in being hostile to the Chinese people, is another serious provocation against the Chinese people.

However, Peking pointed out in particular that the record of the "Nixon doctrine" which the US has pushed in Asia for more than a year is a record of failures. That Agnew came to Asia twice in less than eight months precisely reflects the deteriorating situation of the US and its running dogs in Asia.

Today, just as Peking Jen-min Jih-pao's commentator pointed out in his article, "the anti-US storm of the Asian people is more violent than at any time in the past.....The unity of the Asian people is more solid than at any time in the past. Agnew and his like have come to Asia again and again, making a lot of mischief, and they think they have succeeded in their plot. The result, however, is just the opposite. Whether it is the masters or the slaves who fling down the gauntlet, they can only arouse stronger opposition from the Asian people and cannot save the US aggressors from complete doom in Asia."

The development of the situation in Cambodia is the best proof of this. There, both the masters and slaves have acted together, but they have not been able to save the US and its running dog Lon Nol coup regime from defeat!

"May we ask where the god of plague is going to; the paper boat and candle will light his way to the sky." Agnew, the god of plague, has gone, but the day will come when the Asian people will "send off" all the US aggressive forces.

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The First Eight Months of 1970

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, September 1, 1970)

Two-thirds of the first year of the 1970's are gone. Our first National Day in the 1970's will come in another month.

In looking back at the past eight months, we see that the change of the world situation is just as the New Year's editorial of Jen-min Jih-pao pointed out: "The revolution is developing, the people are on the move." US imperialism "has put a rope around its neck, and it is being pulled tighter by the people of the whole world."

That US imperialism has suffered greater defeats in Asia is plain to all. At present, the revolutionary situation of Asia is excellent, and by comparison, the situation of US imperialism and its running dogs is getting more and more difficult with each passing day.

Faced with this situation, US imperialism does not stop its death-bed struggle. But the more it struggles, the greater the defeat it suffers and the more it exposes itself as a paper tiger.

In these eight months US Vice President Agnew twice came to Asia. In the first month of the 1970's, he visited eleven areas of Asia. Toward the end of August, he again came to Asia to carry out conspiratorial activities. He is now spending two days in Honolulu drafting his report on his Asian tour.

The fact that this chieftain No. 2, who is second only to Nixon in the US ruling clique, hurried to the East twice in eight months in itself shows the acute concern of US imperialism for the situation in Asia.

Agnew's action is part of the death-bed struggle of US imperialism in Asia. Obviously, he is planning further schemes of aggression.

In July last year, Nixon delivered in Guam a speech on his so-called "Nixon doctrine," pushing a policy of "using Asians to fight Asians." This "doctrine" and this policy have been found faulty after only a little more than a year.

Nixon wants to place more reliance on his running dogs in the battlefield and reduce American casualties and the burden on the US. But the incursion into Cambodia in May this year already showed that this does not work out. After its action was strongly condemned by the whole world, US imperialism has turned back and pinned its hope on its running dogs.

The difficulties faced by US imperialism are similar to its economic difficulties.

US imperialism is beset with a deep economic crisis. Neither the easing of the credit squeeze nor permanent credit squeeze will work. The same case is true with its predicament in Asia. Neither its action in the battlefield nor greater reliance on its running dogs will work.

The capitalist system and policies of aggression and war are sick to the core, and no death-bed struggle can save its ultimate doom.

The anti-US storm of the Asian people is more violent than before. US imperialism must withdraw all its aggressive forces from Asia; there is no other choice.

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EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Combining Teaching-Learning With Three Major Revolutionary Struggles

- An investigation report on Hsüeh-chün Middle School of Hangchow, Chekiang

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 27, 1970)

> The following article shows how a middle school in Hangchow combines teaching-learning with the three major revolutionary struggles (i.e., class struggle, production struggle, and scientific experiment), waged to correct the old educational system and method of teaching which were said to be in a "three-separation" state, that is, they were unrelated to politics, practice, and production.--SCMP Ed.

Kuang-ming Jih-pao Editor's Note: The following investigation report sums up the experience of Hsüeh-chün Middle School of Hangchow municipality in combining teaching-learning with the practice of the three major revolution. The report has much substance and deserves to be read.

In order to carry out proletarian educational revolution successfully, it is necessary to persevere in bringing proletarian politics to the fore under the guidance of Chairman Mao's ideas of educational revolution and wage long-term struggle against Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for education and against the bourgeois ideas

in people's minds and the influence of old habits. On the question of combination of education with productive labor and combination of theory with practice, the revisionist line for education and influence of old habits will always want to separate the two--it is either study without labor or labor without study. It is in the course of waging struggle against these two tendencies that Hsüeh-chün Middle School, firmly upholding Mao Tse-tung's thought as commander of teaching-learning and correctly handling the relations between teaching-learning and practice, has enabled teaching-learning to combine organically with the practice of the three major revolutions.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "It is necessary to sum up the principal experiences in our work--including both successful experiences and erroneous ones--so that helpful experiences may be popularized and lessons may be learned from the erroneous experiences." Facts from Hsüeh-chün Middle School show that we can certainly win a new victory in educational revolution provided that we promptly sum up, with the help of materialistic dialectics, both positive and negative experiences.

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Using Mao Tse-tung's thought as a sharp weapon, the worker-PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team stationed in Hsüeh-chün Middle School of Hangchow municipality and the revolutionary committee of the school organize the revolutionary teachers and students to criticize in depth renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for education and Kairov's system of teaching-learning, firmly persevere in bringing proletarian politics to the fore, and combine classroom teaching-learning with the three major revolutionary struggles and theory with practice, thus initially gaining some experience in teaching reform.

Insisting on Combination of Classroom Teaching-Learning With Three Major Revolutionary Struggles

Should students be confined to their classroom, where they may "cultivate" themselves behind closed doors, or should classroom teaching-learning be combined with the three major revolutionary struggles? This has always been an important part of the struggle between Chairman Mao's proletarian line for education and Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for education.

The powerful torrent of the great proletarian cultural revolution has swept away the rule of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for education and destroyed the united kingdom under the undisputed domination of the bourgeoisie, creating a basic condition for reform of teaching-learning with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

How should classroom teaching-learning be reformed with Mao Tse-tung's thought? At the beginning some comrades thought that in order to do away with the "3-separation" classroom, all that needed be done was to bring the students to the big social classroom of factories or rural villages. They relaxed their grasp on essential classroom teaching-learning and neglected the learning and teaching of basic knowledge. Subsequently this was found to be wrong, and they returned to the old way. Students were returned to their classrooms and the former "3-separation" method of classroom teaching-learning was restored.

In view of the above-mentioned situation, they further organized the teachers and students to study earnestly Chairman Mao's series of instructions on educational revolution, criticize Kairov's preposterous view that "classroom teaching determines the quality of the student's knowledge," and realize that the two erroneous tendencies which appeared in the reform of classroom teaching were a reflection of the remnant poison of the educational ideas of Kairovian revisionism.

Confining students to their classrooms, so that they are separated from the three major revolutionary struggles, from the worker-peasant masses, and from production practice is a way to bring up spiritual aristocrats of the bourgeoisie. If we want to train students "to become cultured laborers with socialist consciousness," we must thoroughly reform "3-separation" classroom teaching and let the students learn in the tumultuous three major revolutionary struggles.

However, letting students take part in some productive labor and essential social activities does not mean replacing teaching-learning with labor or replacing the learning and teaching of basic knowledge with the imparting of practical operational techniques. In their middle school phase, students are primarily concerned with laying a foundation for their participation in the three major revolutionary movements in the future. Therefore, apart from organizing students to take part in the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles, it is also necessary to accept the rich knowledge which the workers, peasants and soldiers have accumulated over the years and closely combine classroom teaching with practical struggle.

In practice, one of the first questions which they came across was how the teaching-learning plan should be made and how contradictions between different courses of study should be resolved. In learning basic agricultural knowledge, students were required to go to rural villages. In learning basic industrial knowledge, students were required to go to factories. In studying politics and language they were required to conduct social surveys or investigations. If the old time-table was to be adhered to, it would be impossible to make proper arrangements for teaching.

After ceaseless practice and repeated study, the worker-PLA propaganda team and the school revolutionary committee formulated a teaching program for a certain period in accordance with the object of training and the requirements of teaching-learning of various courses of study during different

periods of time and in relation to the central tasks of the Party and the actual condition of class struggle and production struggle. Key points were brought into prominence, everything was taken care of, bases of teaching-learning were chosen, and all-round arrangements were made for teaching-learning of various courses of study.

For example, on the basis of the progress made in the teaching-learning of various courses and in relation to the actual situation of the three major revolutionary movements at the time, class No. 3 of the 3rd year of the junior middle section chose in early April this year Red Flag production team and Long March Steel Rolling Mill, which were near the school, as bases for teaching-learning, and made the following plan for teaching-learning for a certain period:

--Basic agricultural knowledge. Conducting of ideological education of "Revolution plus the utmost effort to realize the object of producing 1,000 catties of grain per mow"; learning of the new knowledge and new technique of transplanting rice seedlings with root still in earth.

--Basic industrial knowledge. Conducting of education to make industry serve agriculture; study of the electric motor.

--Mathematics. Criticism of designs which pursued after large size and things foreign, and teaching of drawing.

--Language. Selected reading of relevant texts, and writing of short comments on ideological trends in society at large and in the school.

While carrying out teaching, they took care to combine theory closely with practice.

In teaching basic agricultural knowledge, the teacher began to explaining in the classroom what transplanting of rice seedlings with roots still in earth meant, and the significance of the adoption of this advanced technique to the realization of producing 1,000 catties per mow in the province, and criticized the view that "production had reached the peak." Then the teacher brought his students to Red Flag production team, where he asked some of the poor and lower-middle peasants to relate their advanced deeds of tilling the land for the revolution. The students saw the whole process of seed selection, seed soaking, germination, and sowing. Wherever they went, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the teachers, working and explaining every step of their work, would tell the students why work had to be done that way and how it should be done.

By the side of a seed-selection tank containing muddy water, the teacher asked his students, "How do you know that the proportion between mud and water is just right for seed selection?" The students measured the density with a gravimeter?" The teacher again asked, "What can the production team do when it does not have a gravimeter?" The students did not know the answer. Then the teacher took an egg in his hand and said, "I have learned a native method from the poor and lower-middle peasants. We put this egg in the water. The density will be just right if two millimeters of the egg appears on the surface."

When they returned to the school, the teacher again explained to the students in the classroom the dialectical relationship between air, temperature, water and the germination of seeds on the basis of the philosophical principle of the relationship between the internal cause and the external cause. Finally, the teacher again took the students to the school's own farm to carry out the practical operation of transplanting of rice seedlings with roots still in earth. In this way the learning and thinking of the students is closely related to the seething practical struggle.

In the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles, new problems continually cropped up. The worker-PLA propaganda team and the school revolutionary committee constantly seized upon the opportunities to carry out teaching in close relation to the actual circumstances.

In the middle of May, white spots suddenly appeared in the seedlings personally nursed by the teachers and students. After consultation with the poor and lower-middle peasants, it was concluded that a kind of fly was endangering the rice crop. It was a new situation found since the technique of transplanting rice seedlings with roots still in earth was introduced. Thereupon the teachers immediately learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants relevant knowledge of dealing with the insect pest. The original arrangement for classroom teaching-learning was changed, and the students were taken to the fields, where they were taught three lessons, namely, "The Life of the Ch'ien-yeh Fly," "Kinds of Insecticide for Destroying Ch'ien-yeh Fly and Their Manufacture," and "Method of Using Sprayers Usually Used in Rural Villages."

The students learned the lessons and at the same time waged a fight against the insect pest. They picked up the larvae and sprayed insecticide on the seedlings. Within three days the insect was exterminated, and once more the seedlings assumed a green look. In this way the students learned some living knowledge which they could not have learned in the classroom.

Insisting on Combining Textbook With Practice

To combine teaching-learning with the three major revolutionary struggles, it is necessary to handle correctly the relationship between the textbook and practice.

Two tendencies have come up in Hsüeh-chün Middle School over the question of combining textbooks with practice.

One tendency was to discard the textbooks and engage solely in practice, in the belief that textbooks were no longer necessary to teaching-learning and that the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles was in itself a textbook.

The other tendency was to hold on tenaciously to the textbook in isolation from practice, thinking that since the newly written teaching materials reflected the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles, all that needed be done was to teach according to the new textbooks.

Thus textbooks and practice were placed in opposite position from the two extremes.

With these problems in mind, the worker-PLA propaganda team and the school revolutionary committee earnestly studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and reviewed the practice of educational revolution during the preceding stage. They realized that:

(1) It was necessary to make concrete analysis of the textbooks. Old "3-separation" textbooks which were repetitive and contained much trash, and which propagated the selfishness, idealism, and metaphysics of the bourgeoisie, must be thoroughly criticized. On the other hand, the new textbooks, which were under the command of Mao Tse-tung's thought and reflected the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles, and which contained fewer things but what they contained was finer, were essential to teaching work. Exclusive attention to practice to the complete neglect of the textbooks would lead one to empiricism.

(2) As the three major revolutions developed continuously without interruption, even the new textbooks must continuously replensih their contents with the new achievements, new experience, and new techniques. Teaching in strict accordance with the textbooks was an expression of "book-ism."

(3) The new textbooks, though reflecting the three major revolutionary struggles, contained only indirect knowledge to the students. To enable them to understand and master the textbooks really, they must be combined with revolutionary practice.

In the course of combining textbooks with practice, the worker-PLA propaganda team and the school revolutionary committee concretely analyzed the internal relations of the content of every course of study. With regard to the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles, they selected some problems which could influence the whole situation and dissected them in depth and minutely, so the results obtained might be applied elsewhere.

Take for example that part of basic industrial knowledge about electricity. The textbook was divided into three chapters, i.e., lighting circuits, power generation and transmission, and electric motors. Together with the master workers, the teachers concretely analyzed the inner relations of the content of the teaching material, and, beginning with a dissection of the electric motor, imparted to the students the basic knowledge of electricity. This was followed by teaching of lighting circuits and generation and transmission of power.

In teaching lessons on the electric motor, the teacher, following Chairman Mao's instruction, "Knowledge begins with experience," first taught the students how to take an electric motor apart and reassemble it, so the students quickly learned the construction of an electric motor, the names of all its parts, its use and its dismantling and reassembly, and acquired perceptual knowledge.

Next, again in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The perceptual phase of knowledge has to be developed to the rational phase," the teacher guided the students in studying the principle as to why the electric motor could turn, vividly imparting to the students the textbook knowledge about voltage, electric current, electromagnetic induction, 3-phase alternating current, and rotating magnetic field.

Lastly, in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction, "Return rational knowledge to social practice," the teacher took the students to an electric motor works to take part in labor, so that they might apply the knowledge they had learned to production practice. The teacher and the students together also designed the electric circuit for an agricultural processing factory. The students were also directed to repair an electric motor.

In this way, the learning of book knowledge was organically combined with participation in practice throughout the course of teaching-learning.

At first, it was thought that it was easy to combine basic industrial knowledge, basic agricultural knowledge, politics and language with practice, but that it was difficult to do the same with mathematics, which was highly abstract and strictly systematic. They all studied Engels' teaching in his Anti-Duhring: "Mathematics was born of people's practical needs: it came out of measurement of the area of land and the capacity of vessels, reckoning of time, and manufactures." They then realized that, like all other subjects, mathematics could and must be combined with the three major revolutionary struggles in teaching-learning.

When one of the teachers taught his students elementary knowledge of the relations between angles and lines, trigonometrical functions, and geometrical drawings, he first organized the students to criticize the bourgeois way of teaching that went from one abstract idea to another. Then he took them to a construction site and asked the comrade workers to tell them the structure of the houses and the measurements of the fabricated parts. The students were asked to observe carefully the elevation and sections of the buildings and, choosing a convenient ratio, make a simple drawing for construction work. After that the teacher graphically explained the laws of angles and lines while calculating the amount of work required for the roof of a building, as well as the application of trigonometrical functions when calculating the lengths of "L"-shaped beams. The students said, "Learning in this way, the teacher teaches vividly, we learn quickly, and everything can be committed to memory. What we learn can be applied to the three major revolutions. The more we learn, the more we like to learn."

Key Lies in Remolding of the Force of Teachers

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The problem of reform of teaching is principally a problem of teachers." In order to combine teaching-learning with the three major revolutionary struggles and change the "3-separation" state of teaching-learning, teachers are first of all required to overcome their own "three-separation."

At the beginning the teachers of this school could not get used to the idea of teaching-learning that was combined with the three major revolutionary struggles. Having been poisoned by the revisionist line for education for a long time, their theories were divorced from practice and their knowledge was quite incomplete. Those who taught basic industrial knowledge knew nothing about an electric motor, those who taught basic agricultural knowledge did not know how to till the land, and those who taught mathematics did not know how mathematics could be applied to production. For a long time they were used to the method of teaching that indiscriminately crammed students with book knowledge. They knew only to teach according to the books, and knew not how to answer practical questions. The students, having joined in the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles, had their horizon widened and their mind enlivened. They asked a large number of questions which their teachers found difficult to answer. The teachers were afraid of hardship, difficulty, and loss of face.

In view of these living ideas of the teachers, the worker-PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team stationed in the school and the school revolutionary committee organized the teachers to study Chairman Mao's directives on educational revolution, to make them realize that in order to reform the old educational system and the old guidelines and method of teaching, they would be required to have a thoroughly revolutionary spirit and willingly revolutionize themselves, that their fear of hardship, difficulty, and loss of face was a reflection of the bourgeois world outlook, an expression of their lack of the revolutionary spirit.

To enable themselves to shoulder the new task of teaching, they must ideologically receive re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers and strive to remold their world outlook. Professionally they must learn again humbly from the workers, peasants and soldiers, so as to change their incomplete knowledge to complete knowledge. In everyday life they must re-temper themselves hard, fear neither hardship nor tiresome work, be able to stand the test of practical struggle, and basically change themselves.

With understanding raised, the teachers dared to practice and make revolution. They consciously regarded the course of combining teaching-learning with the three major revolutionary struggles as a course of receiving re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers.

There is a teacher of basic industrial knowledge who had never dismantled and reassembled an electric motor before. When about to give a lesson on electric motors, he went to the factory, asked the workers to be his teachers, learned practical knowledge from them, and asked the master workers to help him prepare his lesson. When about to give a lesson on compensatory starters, which he knew nothing about, he went to see a master worker four times to ask for his advice, and learned from the master worker on the one hand while teaching the students on the other. Whenever there was something which he himself did not understand, he would ask the master workers to teach the lesson and study it together with the students.

One day, one of the master workers suggested teaching winding coils. The teacher himself, thinking it too difficult and he himself did not quite understand it, was against teaching the subject. The master worker said, "We must teach whatever the revolution needs. Learning in relation to practice is not difficult." The master worker himself gave a demonstration as he taught, and the students very soon understood the problem. The spirit of the comrade workers, who taught for the sake of the revolution and who advanced in spite of difficulties, taught the teacher a profound lesson.

There is a biology teacher who did not know much about agricultural production in the past. In the educational revolution he went to more than 10 production teams and farms at various times in order to remold himself and teach basic agricultural knowledge well. He also established regular ties with nearby production teams, joined their scientific experiment groups, and learned the good idea of tilling the land for the revolution of the poor and lower-middle peasants as well as their practical experience of agricultural production. In this way he succeeded in establishing profound class affection for the poor and lower-middle peasants while raising the level of his teaching. The students enthusiastically called him "our bare-foot teacher."

In order to learn from the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants, many of the teachers go to factories, construction sites and rural villages during holidays or after school hours. To find an answer to some question or a solution to some problem, they would sometimes walk several dozen li or even in the middle of the night to consult with the workers or peasants.

Under the re-education of the workers, peasants and soldiers, they have further established the idea of teaching for the sake of the revolution, learned much practical knowledge, and gradually grasped new methods of teaching. At first they were ill adapted to their task, but gradually they tasted the sweetness of reform and then realized how important their work was. This has helped them to raise their consciousness and activism in carrying out educational revolution successfully.

They said with deep understanding: "In the past we thought that we were superior to the workers, peasants and soldiers. We prepared our lessons and taught behind closed doors in complete isolation from the workers, peasants and soldiers. Now we cannot prepare our lessons or teach without the workers, peasants and soldiers. Once classroom teaching and book knowledge is combined with the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles, the way to educational revolution will be broader and broader."

Illuminated by the light of Chairman Mao's ideas of educational revolution, the educational revolution in Hsüeh-chün Middle School is developing step by step in depth. They are determined to hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, implement the "May 7 Directive" in its totality, and carry the proletarian educational revolution through to the end.

Investigation Group of Chekiang Provincial
Revolutionary Committee and PLA Unit 6409

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"LEARN FROM TACHAI"

North China Deepens Mass Movement To Learn from Tachai

(NCNA-English, Taiyuan, Aug. 28, 1970)

the hsiyang county revolutionary committee of shansi province is holding high the red banner of mao tsetung thought and leading the revolutionary masses in grasping class struggle so as to deepen the mass movement to learn from the tachai production brigade which they take as their example. tachai is the national pace-setter in agriculture.

the cadres of the communes and production brigades have grasped the principle of "putting politics in command and taking ideology as the leading factor", which tachai follows. the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle displayed by tachai encourages the people of the whole county to overcome difficulties and transform the mountains and rivers with their own hands. the love the tachai poor and lower-middle peasants have for the state and the collective has become the attitude of the people of the county. in the great proletarian cultural revolution, grain output doubled from 1967 to 1969 and reacned the target set by the "national programme for agricultural development". the revolutionary masses are going all out and aiming high to get bumper harvests this year so as to contribute more to the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

tachai is in hsiyang county. a handful of capitalist-roaders in the party and class enemies interfered and sabotaged before the great proletarian cultural revolution so that the experience of tachai was not well popularized in the county. the revolutionary masses seized political power from the capitalist-roaders, cleared out a handful of bad elements who had sneaked into the party, and set up the hsiyang county revolutionary committee during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the county revolutionary committee soon took the decision to change hsiyang county into a county of the tachai type in three tp five years. the leading members of every commune and every brigade talked this over with the masses while taking part in productive labour, made plans to learn from tachai and discussed what measures to adopt and vigorously launched the mass movement.

the county revolutionary committee mobilized all the people in 1968 to grow grain along the formerly flood-ravaged banks of five rivers. the beds of these rivers had dried up and run for dozens of kilometres through fourteen communes. there used to be farmland on both banks of the rivers. but floods laid waste the land over the past several decades. chen yung-kuei, secretary of the tachai party branch and chairman of the county revolutionary committee, led the poor and lower-middle peasants in blasting rocks, digging river beds and putting up a dam in the cold winter. more than one thousand cadres and peasants put up a dam seven to eight metres high and four kilometres long in over a year to reclaim 200 hectares of land. this project set up an example for the hsiyang people in learning from tachai and developing agricultural production. every commune and every production brigade made plans to transform the rivers and mountains. based on local conditions, they improved the soil, built water conservancy

works and transformed mountains, slopes, river beds and gullies, bringing about a high tide of farmland capital construction. the whole county has reclaimed more than 2,000 hectares of farmland from the dry river beds. over forty projects are now under construction. when this plan is completed, the grain to be produced on the newly-reclaimed land along the banks of the five rivers will come near the total grain output of the whole county in the early post-liberation period. the hsiyang people say with pride: "in the past flood forced us to move to the mountains. relying on the spirit of tachai, we can surely change the dry river beds into fertile fields."

in their vigorous mass movement for capital construction in agriculture, the hsiyang county revolutionary committee paid special attention to correctly implementing the principles and policies formulated by chairman mao. they helped the cadres and commune members grasp the essence of the tachai spirit. they often went to the basic units to grasp typical cases well and promptly popularized advanced experience. the hsikupi production brigade of the chiehtu people's commune armed its members with chairman mao's three brilliant constantly read articles and, in the spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", they split a mountain to change the course of a river and reclaimed more than 60 hectares of dry river beds. relying on their collective strength and in the spirit of self-reliance, the fengchu people's commune built more than 20 hectares of land by erecting river embankments within one winter and the next spring and got good harvests the same year. the county revolutionary committee immediately praised their advanced work. the summing up and spreading of this experience prompted a socialist emulation campaign to catch up with the advanced throughout the county. after hard work over one winter and the next spring, the commune members and cadres of the anping people's commune turned more than 60 hectares of land on the river beds into good fields, making the commune an advanced unit in learning from tachai.

in this movement, the county revolutionary committee adopted the methods of comparison and analysis on the basis of the struggle between the two lines. they led the cadres and commune members in comparing what they had done with the teachings of chairman mao and the practice of tachai and units with advanced experience in learning from tachai so as to find the gap and map out measures to learn and catch up. compared with the tachai people's commune, the chengkuan people's commune has less land, more people and more fertiliser, but its average per hectare grain yield last year was 1.5 tons less than tachai's. the county revolutionary committee organized the cadres at the commune and brigade levels of the chengkuan commune to run a mao tsetung thought study class in the tachai people's commune. through comparison, they discovered that the main question of the chengkuan commune was that the people there had not firmly adhered to chairman mao's principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development", but had developed sideline production at the expense of agriculture. in the light of this question, they organized the commune members to build river embankments and reclaim waterlogged land in the flood season and farmed the land in the same year, thus rapidly raising grain output.

at present, in the mass movement to learn from tachai, great changes have taken place both in places with less land and more people and in the high cold mountain areas with more land and less people.

MODEL PRODUCTION BRIGADE

East China Production Brigade Wins High Grain Yield in Transforming Nature

(NCNA-English, Foochow, Aug. 28, 1970)

the poor and lower-middle peasants of a production brigade in a mountain area in southern fukien province, east china, report an excellent harvest, averaging more than seven tons per hectare which they wrested from rocky land. total output is more than quadruple that obtained in the early years of liberation. the peasants are no longer dependent on state grain supplies, thanks to their hard work guided by mao tsetung thought and the example of the tachai production brigade, national pacesetter in china's agriculture.

the shihchai (rocky village) brigade of the tachi commune in pingho county is located on the tafeng mountain more than 1,000 metres above sea level. it got its name from the fact that there are rocks and cliffs everywhere. the brigade's 38 hectares of farmland are scattered over 75 valleys. the tiniest patch grows only six clusters of rice seedlings and some of the patches are on top of big rocks. the climate is very bad, with mist and fog the year round. the grain crops are constantly attacked by flood, drought, wind and cold snaps. their present good harvests, the poor and lower-middle peasants say, is due to mao tsetung thought and represents a fruit of the tachai spirit.

inspired by chairman mao's great call "get organized exclamation" the shihchai people improved production after liberation. however, hampered by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, they were not able to end their poverty. by 1963 the brigade still could not grow enough grain to meet its needs.

the great leader chairman mao in 1964 issued the great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai" which illuminated the path forward for the shihchai people. wu jui-lai, secretary of the brigade party branch, promptly organized the party members, cadres and other members of the brigade to repeatedly study this instruction and chairman mao's teaching "poverty gives rise to the desire for change, the desire for action and the desire for revolution." all plucked up their courage to overcome difficulties. they firmly declared: "we shihchai people pledge to act on chairman mao's teachings and build our poverty-stricken place into a new socialist village by self-reliance and hard work."

irrigation was a key problem in order to achieve stable, high yields. the funds, equipment and technical skills needed were not available. the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "we're duty-bound to make contributions to the state. we should not ask the state for anything."

so they went into action. they blasted rocks in building irrigation projects. they chiselled out ditches on the mountainside. they used hollowed pines and bamboo tubes for water pipes. they did surveying by indigenous methods. in all, they built 150 irrigation ditches and canals, 15 storage ponds and over 15 kilometres of drainage ditches,

without asking for a single cent from the state.

from 80 to 90 per cent of the brigade's farmland, which was constantly eroded by mountain floods, had to be improved. making use of slack seasons, the brigade members, men and women, young and old, turned out despite winter cold to bring good soil to enrich the erdded farmland. a poor veteran peasant worked doggedly despite a foot disease. when persuaded to go home to rest, he said resolutely: "growing more grain is a contribution to the world revolution. how can i sit back and do nothing?"

the brigade's farmland was improved after several successive winters of untiring efforts, during which the members put in a total of more than 50,000 workdays. per hectare grain yield reached an average of over six tons in 1967, exceeding the target set in the "national programme for agricultural development".

the shinchai brigade has not rested on its laurels. braving bitter cold and working day and night from last winter through this spring, the members laid out good farmland on a rocky slope by removing huge rocks and filling up depressions. as a result, acreage sown to early rice this year was eight per cent greater than last year.

the brigade wrested an excellent early rice harvest this year despite low temperature and cold snaps which were the worst in the locality in the last two decades. now the members are working hard to win a yearly grain yield of seven and a half tons per hectare.

WATER CONSERVANCY

Northwest China Province Achieves Outstanding Success in Water Conservancy

(NCNA-English, Sian, Aug. 28, 1970)

[illegible] conservancy is the focus of the mass movement for farm capital construction sweeping the rural areas of shensi province in northwest china. the province has enlarged the irrigated acreage by 200,000 hectares, terraced more than 86,000 hectares into fields of the tachai type and levelled 114,000 hectares of land since last winter. irrigated farmland added is more than double the amount in 1956 when water conservancy construction reached its previous record speed.

the revolutionary committees at all levels in the province have guided the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members in carrying out the great leader chairman mao's teaching "the construction of water conservancy projects is an important measure for guaranteeing increased agricultural production". this accounts for the province's remarkable achievements.

most areas in the province have fertile land and warm weather, but insufficient rainfall. drought is the chief menace.

many water conservancy projects were built after liberation under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the irrigated acreage was at least doubled. but sabotage by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi prevented rapid progress in water conservancy work and other farm capital construction.

the shensi provincial revolutionary committee holds high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and gives prominence to proletarian politics. it has mobilized the masses to engage in farm capital construction centered on water conservancy to ensure the rapid development of agriculture.

outstanding units in water conservancy construction are selected by the revolutionary committees at all levels as examples for others. the people of pucheng county on the plateau north of the wei river launched a vigorous campaign during the great proletarian cultural revolution for digging wells.. they overcame many difficulties by using indigenous equipment and methods and sank a well 106 metres deep in a place which had been declared a "forbidden area" for wells. the well has brought more than 20 hectares of land under irrigation. the county sank over 3,000 pump wells and added 14,000 hectares of irrigated land between 1967 and 1969. people of the shangtai district of nancheng county have relied on their own efforts to build irrigation canals across mountains during the great proletarian cultural revolution. their achievements after three years of hard work are shown in a 32-kilometre-long trunk canal which links 17 reservoirs and over 1,000 ponds, a 350-kilowatt hydro-electric station and two electric pumping stations which form a water conservancy network and greatly increase the irrigated area.

the provincial revolutionary committee summed up and popularized the outstanding experience of the two counties at the provincial conference on agriculture last november. this has given great impetus to water conservancy construction throughout the province.

lintung county set up a water conservancy general survey team made up of cadres from the county, people's communes and production brigades and poor and lower-middle peasants. the team went to all the mountains, rivers, gullies and villages in the county and then mapped out a plan for water conservancy works and other capital construction projects to improve the farmland. to date, eight thousand hectares of irrigated farmland have been added.

weinan county mobilized the local people to build irrigation ditches so that the water supplied by the tungfanghung (the east is red) electric pumping station would be used effectively. in a short span of twenty days, one million cubic metres of earth and stone work were accomplished, including the building of 63 trunk ditches and 265 branch ditches. the irrigated area was enlarged by 22,000 hectares. this is equal to the total brought under irrigation in the 20 post-liberation years.

the people of kanchuan county worked with great revolutionary enthusiasm and courage for two months to build four hydraulic pumping stations which irrigate two-thirds of all the valley land in the county.

Leading members of the revolutionary committees at all levels in shensi province always work alongside the masses at the forefront of the mass movement to build water conservancy works. when yenchang county was mapping out its plans, the chairman of the county revolutionary committee went to the ankou people's commune and helped the cadres of the commune and production brigades and the poor and lower-middle peasants make on-the-spot surveys of all the rivers and gullies to get first-hand data. he helped the commune and production brigade cadres run a mao tsetung thought study class in which they studied chairman mao's teachings on water conservancy projects and criticized conservative thinking. this stimulated an upsurge in building water conservancy works. they transformed over 40 hectares of land into irrigated fields within a month. the experience gained by this commune was soon popularized and it was an impetus to water conservancy construction throughout the county.

AGRICULTURE

China Gathers Good Early Rice Harvest

(NCNA-English, Peking, Aug. 28, 1970)

china has won a good early rice harvest following rich wheat and other summer crops this year. the country has gathered in rich early rice harvests for some years running.

harvesting of early rice was mainly completed by mid-august after more than a month's hard work. china's major early-rice producing areas including the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, the provinces of kwangtung, fukien, hunan, hupeh, chekiang, kiangsi, kiangsu, anhwei, szechwan, yunnan and kweichow, and the outskirts of shanghai all had good harvests. both per-hectare yield and total output were higher than in 1969. total output in most of these places reached an all-time high.

this year increased yields over large areas were general. many high-yield areas have continued to maintain their position. among them are the chaoshan plain in kwangtung province, the yulin area in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, the hangchow-chiansing-huchou plain in chekiang province, the suchou area in kiangsu province, the tungting lake area in hunan province and the outskirts of shanghai. big increases were registered in some areas that used to be low-yield places. the per-hectare yield of early rice in a number of people's communes and production brigades topped the annual target set in the "national programme for agricultural development".

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels guided the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members in earnestly carrying out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", implementing the fighting tasks set by the ninth party congress, firmly grasping class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and constantly raising the consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. this accounts for the good harvest of early rice. mao tsetung thought

study classes of various types were run starting last winter to sum up the experience in grasping revolution and promoting production, study chairman mao's brilliant instruction "china ought to make a greater contribution to humanity", relentlessly criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and vigorously disseminate chairman mao's proletarian revolutonary line. this helped cadres and other people who used to think that "production has reached the maximum" overcome this wrong idea which hindered the development of production. they strengthened their concept of farming for the revolution and their determination and confidence to wrest still higher yields.

the commune members made energetic efforts to carry out chairman mao's policy "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development" and to learn from the tachai brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture. knowing that they are farming for the revolution, they gave full play to the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and did their utmost to tap the potential of production.

the mass movement for farmland capital construction centering on water conservancy swept the early-rice growing areas between last winter and this spring. the amount of earth and stone work done in kwangtung, kwangsi, fukien, kiangsi and hunan in this period was bigger than in the corresponding period of any previous year. farmland that gives stable yields irrespective of dry spells or waterlogging has been greatly enlarged. this, coupled with the mass movement to improve soil and increase the amount of paddy fields, accounts for the increased acreage sown to early rice. other factors contributing to the good harvest are good strains of seed that were used on more than half of the fields and application of more farmyard manure.

people armed with mao tsetung thought are invincible. in accordance with chairman mao's instruction: "ensure that there will always be water for irrigation in times of drought and adequate drainage in times of heavy rain", the early-rice growing areas made preparations against any possible natural trouble. as a result, they overcame difficulties arising from prolonged periods of low temperature and excessive rainfall as well as floods, dry spells and pests. low temperature and excessive rainfall during the spring sowing caused serious rotting of rice shoots in the vast area extending from fukien to kwangsi. led by the party organizations and revolutionary committees, the commune members put up a stubborn fight and transplanted early rice according to the required quantity and quality.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AAJA

AAJA Secretariat Denounces "Rogers Plan," Supports Palestinian Armed Struggle

(NCNA-English, Peking, Aug. 27, 1970)

the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association in a statement issued here today vehemently denounces the "rogers plan" and firmly supports the palestinian armed struggle. the full text of the statement reads:

terribly afraid of losing its stake in the middle east, u.s. imperialism is frantically trying to save its lackey, zionism, from being wiped out by the palestinian people's revolutionary war. in applying its counter-revolutionary dual-tactics for achieving the same objectives, it has, while stepping up its arming of "israel", raised its ugly head through the "rogers plan" in a vain attempt to liquidate in a "peaceful way" the palestinian revolution to liberate their motherland. the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association vehemently denounces the so-called rogers plan, firmly supports the palestinian people's liberation struggle and the firm "no exclamation" expressed by the palestinian and arab masses to this and all other "peaceful settlement" plots solely aimed at sabotaging the heroic armed struggle of the palestinian people. the a.a.j.a. secretariat hails the militant, fraternal unity of the palestinian people at the critical moment for serving the cause of liberation of their homeland, and their resolve to "carry on the people's revolutionary war to liberate their palestinian and arab soil".

showing great panic in face of u.s. imperialist war blackmail and fearing revolution even more, soviet revisionist social-imperialism has played and is playing an extremely dirty role in strenuously plotting a middle east "munich" by colluding with u.s. imperialism, thus once again thoroughly revealing their ugly features of vainly trying to strangle the palestinian and other arab peoples' revolution. calling themselves "super-powers", u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionism, colluding and contending with each other, have gone so far as to appoint themselves as "trustees" of the affairs of the palestinian and other arab peoples for the purpose of scrambling and deviding the spheres of influence in the middle east, and even arrogantly demanded that the arab people should discard their right to decide on their own destiny. the arab people have given them a stern rebuff and sharply punctured their arrogance.

it is characteristic of the situation in the world today that u.s. imperialism, though propped up by soviet revisionist social-imperialism, is being opposed more and more vigorously and resolutely by the people throughout the world. in the arab world, it is opposed with unprecedented hatred and severity. that is why the palestinian people enjoy the overwhelming sympathy and support of the world people who refuse to legalize the existence of "israeli" zionism -- an imperialist base of aggression against the arab people.

"rogers plan" of u.s. imperialism aims at breaking the back-bone of the palestinian people's armed revolution, at sabotaging the arab people's cause of national liberation, and at consolidating its aggressive tool "israel" and then controlling the middle east. most sinister of all u.s. attempts to suppress the palestinian revolution is the attempt to divert the palestinian liberation struggle against u.s.-fostered zionism and then pit the palestinian and arab people against each other. but before the long-tested arab people, this scheme cannot succeed and will certainly meet with disastrous defeat.

all facts have shown that the palestinian people remain firm in the conviction that it is only the gun, it is only the uncompromising armed struggle, that will liberate their motherland. the palestinian revolutionary people will surely frustrate all military and deceptive political actions of the u.s.-"israeli" aggressors and manoeuvres of the soviet revisionist social-imperialists, and march victoriously to their occupied homeland.

chairman mao tsetung points out: "the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country." though a small nation, the palestinian people have demonstrated before the world that they have an iron will to carry on the armed struggle through to final victory.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrade Kellezi and Other Albanian Comrades Attend Performance of Modern Revolutionary Ballet "The Red Detachment of Women"

(NCNA-English, Peking, Aug. 28, 1970)

all comrades of the albanian government economic delegation led by comrade abdyl kellezi attended a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" at tienchiao theatre here this evening.

accompanying the albanian comrades were leading members of the chinese departments concerned comrades chiao kuan-hua, chung yu-yi and hsieh huai-teh.

when comrade kellezi and the other distinguished albanian guests entered the theatre, the audience greeted them with warm applause.

comrade xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, also attended the performance.

after the performance, comrade kellezi and the other albanian comrades, accompanied by chiao kuan-hua and other chinese comrades, went on stage and shook hands with the performers and were photographed with them.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Chinese Documentary on Yangtze Bridge at Nanking Warmly Received by Ceylonese Friends

(NCNA-English, Colombo, Aug. 28, 1970)

the chinese embassy here gave a film reception for an amateur dance troupe on the evening of august 26, at which "the yangtze bridge at nanking" and other chinese documentaries were shown.

whenever the brilliant image of chairman mao appeared on the screen, the audience warmly applauded.

after the show, an organizer of the dance troupe said: the completion of the yangtze bridge at nanking is a victory for the invincible mao tsetung thought. illuminated by mao tsetung thought, the chinese working class has performed a miracle by exploding the myth that a bridge across the yangtze at nanking is impossible.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Chinese Government Agricultural Delegation Arrives in Budapest

(NCNA-English, Budapest, Aug. 27, 1970)

a chinese government agricultural delegation arrived here by plane this afternoon to attend the opening ceremony of the 67th hungarian national exhibition and fair on agriculture and food industry at the invitation of the hungarian ministry of agriculture and food industry.

the delegation is headed by lu chih-hsien, chinese ambassador to hungary, who has already been in budapest.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by kazareczki kalman, vice-minister, and nacsapy arpad, director of the department of production and technical development, of the ministry of agriculture and food industry.

chinese ambassador lu chih-hsien was also present.

the delegation left peking on august 22.

ISRAEL

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator Denounces Despicable Act of Israeli Aggressors

(NCNA-English, Peking, Aug. 28, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carries a commentator's article entitled "the despicable act of the israeli aggressors". the article reads as follows:

on august 14, the reactionary israeli authorities flagrantly kidnapped two algerian citizens and has up to now held them as hostages in an attempt to carry out shameless political blackmail. abdel aziz bouteflika, algerian minister of foreign affairs, has written to foreign ministers of all countries on this incident, requesting them to uphold justice and denounce and check this crime committed by israel. the chinese people are strongly indignant at this despicable act of israel and resolutely support the just demand of the algerian government for the immediate and unconditional release of the kidnapped algerian citizens.

israeli zionism is a tool of u.s. imperialism for aggression against the middle east countries and the sworn enemy of the people of arab countries. it has repeatedly launched wars of aggression against the arab countries and is still occupying vast areas of their territories. it has incurred numerous blood debts to and committed countless crimes against the arab peoples. to oppose the arab countries, the israeli aggressors are capable of all dirty undertakings. now, in wanton violation of the elementary principles of international law by illegally kidnapping two algerian citizens with the support of u.s. imperialism, israeli zionism attempts to take revenge on the algerian government and people who resolutely oppose the u.s.-israeli aggressors and firmly support the struggle of the palestinian people. this despicable and cowardly act has once again revealed the gangster features of the israeli zionists.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "'lifting a rock, only to drop it on one's own feet' is a chinese folk saying to describe the behaviour of certain fools. the reactionaries in all countries are fools of this kind."

the foolish act of the israeli authorities has only isolated themselves more than ever before the people of the whole world. just public opinion in the world is entirely on the side of algeria. the reactionary israeli authorities must immediately and unconditionally release the kidnapped algerian citizens. otherwise they will inevitably be condemned still more severely by the people of all countries and will eat their own bitter fruit.

US

American Women Fight for Equal Rights

(NCNA-English, Peking, Aug. 27, 1970)

thousands upon thousands of women in various parts of the united states took to the streets yesterday to hold demonstrations, strikes and meetings in protest against discrimination against women and in demand of equal pay for equal work, thereby bringing a new upsurge to the american women's struggle for equal rights, according to reports reaching here.

in new york, 25,000 women of all strata paraded in the downtown area. they carried banners with slogans calling for united struggle for equality, equal pay etc. they protested at the discrimination against and insults to women and demanded equal right to employment. they set up picket lines in front of the wall street stock exchange. the demonstrating women held a mass meeting in the central park.

in washington, more than 1,000 women paraded with banners inscribed with the slogan "we demand equality". some women employees of the u.s. congressional offices also went on strike to join the procession. when the procession arrived at the square near the white house, the panicky reactionary u.s. authorities called in the police to "guard" their den.

large-scale demonstrations and meetings were also held by women of various strata in many big and medium u.s. cities. in philadelphia, more than 5,000 women paraded. in boston, about 3,000 women staged a march. parades and meetings were held by 2,500 women in san francisco, 2,000 women in baltimore (maryland) and 3,000 women in indianapolis (indiana). parades were also held by women in chicago, los angeles, pittsburg, madison, houston and other cities.

women in many places occupied the local broadcasting stations. after occupying the broadcasting station, the women in houston propagated the women's struggle for their rights through the radio. women in miami and pittsburg also occupied the local broadcasting stations briefly.

women workers showed great courage and firm determination during the demonstrations and struggles. some monopoly enterprises threatened them with dismissal in case they took part in the demonstrations. but women workers defied the threat and continued their struggle. afro-american women also took an active part in the demonstrations.

under the reactionary rule of u.s. monopoly capital, the broad masses of the working women are not only suffering from ruthless exploitation, but also all kinds of discrimination. the pay for women workers and functionaries ranks anywhere from two thirds to less than half of that of men in the same category. since the beginning of this year, unemployment has risen sharply because the monopolists have dismissed workers en masse to guarantee their super-profits and the first ones dismissed were women workers. the powerful demonstrations held by women in various american cities on august 26 after long preparation were precisely a demonstration of their strong discontent with the reactionary rule of u.s. monopoly capital and their firm determination to fight for equal rights.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English, Lusaka, Aug. 27, 1970)

kenneth kaunda, president of the republic of zambia, today received chin li-chen, chinese ambassador to zambia, and had a friendly talk with him.

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* HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS *
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AGNEW'S ASIAN TOUR

Why Did Agnew Go To Taiwan?

(Hong Kong Hsin Wan-pao, September 1, 1970)

Agnew went to Taiwan in the course of his present Asian tour and had secret talks with Chiang Kai-shek. Peking condemned the visit, saying that it was a serious provocation against the Chinese people.

Why is it a serious provocation? Because what Agnew and Chiang Kai-shek talked about was "conspiracy for aggressive design."

What's the proof? Because even on his way from South Korea to Taiwan, Agnew spoke of "assurance of US continuing to carry out the treaty obligations (to Chiang)."

What are the "treaty obligations"? The prevention of the Chinese people from liberating their own territory of Taiwan.

What is the practical meaning of this? It is that the US itself wants to occupy Taiwan permanently and use it as a base for aggression.

After the appearance of the "Nixon doctrine," there has been a great deal of hullabaloo about "withdrawal," with a show of troop withdrawal. There has also been some hullabaloo about "returning," with a show of returning Okinawa to Japan. The troops really appear to be returning to the United States. But the fact is not so. They will withdraw only a small portion of the troops in order to put up a show, while basically they still retain the Okinawa base and, further, turn Japan into "Okinawa," so that all Japan may be turned into a US base like Okinawa.

They will also further turn Taiwan, which is closer to the China mainland than Okinawa, into a base for aggression. Recently, they set up in Taiwan a "US Army's newest headquarters in the Pacific region." Heine, the US Army Commander for the Pacific, went to Taiwan to "hoist the flag," and he visited Quemoy to make observation. Westmoreland, the Chief of Staff of the US Army and former general commander of the US forces in Vietnam, also went to Taiwan to carry out activities. What does all this show?

Now, Agnew has gone to Taiwan too.

If this is not a serious provocation, what else is it?

The Chinese people will give them only one answer: We will liberate Taiwan! US aggressors must get out of Taiwan!

* * *

INDOCHINA WAR

Great Victory of the People of Three Indochina States

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, September 2, 1970)

On August 19, 1945, the heroic people of Vietnam, under the leadership of President Ho Chi Minh and the Labor Party of Vietnam, started a revolution. On September, President Ho Chi Minh officially inaugurated the Democratic Republic of Vietnam at Pating Square by the side of the Huanchien Lake in Hanoi.

In the past 25 years the actions of the Vietnamese people have always been one of the focal points attracting the attention of the world's people. Vietnam in this quarter of a century has always been engaged in combat. The Vietnamese people have continued to defeat the imperialist war of aggression with a revolutionary war. In recent years especially, they have won very brilliant victories in the war of resisting US imperialism and promoting national salvation.

Vietnam is a country with more than 30 million people. US imperialism, the No. 1 imperialism in the West, despatched there 540,000 aggressor troops who, together with other puppet troops, attempted to bully the weak and suppress the revolution of the Vietnamese people.

However, the heroic people of Vietnam, unafraid of violence, have persisted in their fight. Who is the winner and who is the loser in the battlefield over these years is obvious to all in the world.

Today, the people of Vietnam are greeting the 25th anniversary of their National Day with greater excitement, because the resist-US, national salvation war of the people of the three Indochina states has entered upon a new stage. The situation is better than it was in the past and US imperialism has suffered even greater defeat.

In order to extricate itself from its predicament in Indochina, US imperialism is more nakedly pushing the counter-revolutionary dual tactics. On the one hand, Agnew, Westmoreland and others were sent to Asia to expand the war. On the other, it seeks to link the situation of Indochina with that of the Middle East and, through certain channels, vainly attempts to extinguish the flames of the Indochina people's resist-US, national salvation war.

However, the long-tested people of the three states cannot be frightened into submission, nor can they be cheated. They are strengthening their unity, supporting each other, and persevering in a protracted people's war, and they will certainly be able to drive all US aggressors out.

In their message of greetings to the people of the three states, Chairman Mao,Vice Chairman Lin and Premier Chou said: "We will forever unite together, fight together, and win together." This gives full expression to the firm faith and confidence of the 700 million Chinese people.

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